

# The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer

For DECEMBER, 1766.

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With an accurate MAP of the WESTERN PART of POLAND,

And a Representation of UNCOMMON SPONGES, both finely engraved.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row;  
whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or  
fitted, or any single Months to compleat Sets.



# PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in DECEMBER, 1766.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 p. C. confol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. confol.	4 per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
28	136 1/4	219			88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4			101 1/4		100 1/4	19 0			N. N. W.	fine
29	136 1/4	219			88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4			101 1/4		100 1/4	19 0			W. N. W.	rain
30	Sunday															N. W.	rain
1	136 1/4	220 1/4		87 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	93 1/4		101 1/4			17 0	27 1/4		E.	rain
2	136 1/4	224 1/4			88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4			101 1/4			17 0	27 1/4		E.	frost
3	136 1/4	222 1/4		87 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	94 1/4		101 1/4	100 1/4	100	16 0	27 1/4		E. N. E.	rain
4	136 1/4	223 1/4			88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4			101 1/4		Shut	16 0	27 1/4		E. N. E.	rain
5	136 1/4	Shut		87 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	94 1/4		101 1/4			18 0	27 1/4		E. S. E.	rain
6					88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4			101 1/4	100 1/4		19 0	27 1/4		S. E.	cold
7	Sunday															N. N. E.	mild
8	137 1/4			88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	90 1/4	94 1/4		102 1/4	100 1/4		19 0	27 1/4		E.	rain
9	137 1/4			88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	90 1/4			102 1/4			18 0	27 1/4		E. S. E.	rain
10			104	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	90 1/4	94 1/4		102 1/4			18 0	27 1/4		S. E.	mild
11	137 1/4				88 1/4	88 1/4	90 1/4			102 1/4			18 0	27 1/4		S. W.	mild
12	137 1/4			88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	90 1/4	94 1/4		102 1/4			18 0	27 1/4		S. W.	rain
13					88 1/4	88 1/4	90 1/4			102 1/4	101 1/4		18 0	27 1/4		S. W.	windy
14	Sunday		104	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4		94 1/4		102 1/4			16 0	27 1/4		E.	rain
15				87 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4				102 1/4			16 0	27 1/4		E. S. W.	frost
16	137 1/4			88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4		94 1/4		102 1/4	101 1/4		15 0	27 1/4		W. S. W.	frost
17	137 1/4			88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4		94 1/4		102 1/4	100 1/4		15 0	27 1/4		W. N. W.	cloudy
18	137 1/4				88 1/4	88 1/4		Shut		102 1/4	100 1/4		15 0	Shut		S. W.	rain
19	137 1/4		103	87 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4				102 1/4	101 1/4		15 0			W. N. W.	rain
20	Sunday				88 1/4	88 1/4				102 1/4	101 1/4		15 0			N. W.	rain
21				87 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4				102 1/4						W. N. W.	rain
22					88 1/4	88 1/4				102 1/4			15 0			W. S. W.	cloudy
23	137 1/4			87 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4				102 1/4			15 0			E. N. E.	rain
24	Christmas			87 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4				102 1/4	101 1/4					S. S. E.	frost
25					88 1/4	88 1/4										E.	frost
26					88 1/4	88 1/4										E. N. E.	frost
27					88 1/4	88 1/4										N. E.	frost
28					88 1/4	88 1/4										E. N. E.	frost

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.


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# THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1766.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman  
in the Country.

HOUGH we cannot say that we are not represented at all in the house of commons, yet I am sure we can say, that we are so unequally and poorly represented, that in many places, and by the rule of proportion, it is but as the shadow. The counties of Wilts and Cornwall send thirty-two and forty-two, besides the four knights of the shires, which make up seventy-four; near a seventh of the representatives of the united kingdoms, or, if you please, the whole British empire.—To chuse those seventy-four, I believe I may venture to say, that forty electors one with another, *i. e.* about three thousand, will make up the full compliment; and which, you will observe, are not so many in the whole as there are freeholders in each of the counties of York and Devon to elect two, or as there would be freemen in Manchester or Birmingham who elect none.—Should we look again into those three thousand, and reduce them to freemen indeed—persons at liberty to give their votes as they pleased, or as they might by ballot, How many do you think would be left?—Some of those boroughs, and many others scattered through the kingdom, though not so thick as in those two counties, have scarce any inhabitants at all.—What an absurdity to talk of representing, or taking the sense of constituents at, such places!—Others are full of inhabitants have only a junto, of what are called sworn men for electors,—Some have a

second company, or common-council for life, or during pleasure, in whom, with the magistrates, the power is lodged.—In many places the whole power is the magistrates, or aldermen, four out of seven, five out of nine, seven out of twelve, may be said with great truth (I was going to say justice, but I think that is not so proper a word) to have the power of electing two representatives of the commons of the British nation.—There have been many jokes cast on the clergy for their meeting to chuse a bishop with a conge de lire in their hand———A liberty to elect that person they *cannot* refuse.—Pray in what respects are *such* elections of representatives different from *those* conge de lres? Might they not as well not meet at all? especially, when the elected and electors are the same, for there is this growing improvement in some places, that the gentlemen, who have what is called the interest in those petty boroughs, shall be the freemen and aldermen themselves, though they live at ever so great distance, by which means the few images of corporators residing in the borough, shall scarce have the face of liberty, and must be contented with the dregs of the cup that may be given them to drink on such occasions.—Whilst *worthy* men are sent, and who *act* *worthily* in their publick character, the body of the people may take little notice, how, or from whence they come; but should it ever happen that *unworthy* persons should gain admission, what can be said or done then, at such places whilst things stand thus.—What may be expected as the consequences? What may be thought proper and effectual remedies? I submit to your reflections and am, Sir yours, &c.



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**A**MIDST the important business of taxation that has seemed for some time past to have engrossed the minds of all those that have been concerned about ways and means for the support of government, and the emolument of such as sit under the sunshine of it, give me leave to throw in my mite, and propose a subject that has not yet in any respect been honoured with any share towards so laudable an end.

—My scheme is in brief this:—Let a list of all the dwelling houses who now pay to the window tax be taken, not to meddle any more with light left we be wholly deprived of it, but as each of those houses may be presumed to have a less house separate from the dwelling, and set apart in the yard or garden for a special and necessary use, so the number of such may be ascertained, and by that means it might be known how much the annual sum would amount to that might be raised thereby for the interest, and consequently how much money to be taken up on the credit thereof.—So that you see here is a *new* subject for taxation, a thing not easily to be found out; and a *proper* fund-allowance must indeed be made in the calculation for those few, who (as in the case of windows shut out the light rather than pay so dear for it) would rather forego the ease, elegance, and usefulness of those temples, and be contented with the open air, than pay the tax; but I hope those will be but few.—

The poor, or cottager, you see, I would have wholly excused, it is enough for them they are taxed to the *necessaries* of life.—Let this tax be borne by their betters.—

I would have those temples put under the excise office, not with power to the officers to enter and disturb the occupants in their important business, as that would be a disgrace to the officers, and worse than any hearth tax to the people, but as the coach or plate tax.—A licence to be taken out for every such temple under a stamp, and the number fixed on the door, and so the tax paid when the officers call for that on wheels or plate, which will be very little trou-

ble, and require very few extraordinary hands, there being no occasion to increase an *army* full numerous enough already. However one superintendant, or general supervisor of the whole, with a very handsome salary, it is to be hoped will readily be allowed, and in grateful resentment of the service done to the publick, by so useful a scheme, be conferred on

Your humble servant,

THE PROPOSER.

P. S. Since I wrote the above letter, the General Evening Post of the 29th of November came before me, wherein a writer happens to fall into somewhat of the same thought, but I declare upon my honour, my letter was wrote before I saw, or thought of any such scheme, from any other hand, and therefore I cannot but esteem myself as first oars. However, if that writer should think proper to dispute it, I will give up the point, especially if he should have interest enough to make me a p—— or obtain a p—— for me.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**I**F you think the following worthy a place in your useful collection, by inserting it you will greatly oblige,

Your constant reader,

Sulgrave,

C. B.

Northamptonsh. Oct. 16, 1766.

**WHEN** a man of a good family and fortune, blest with a virtuous lady and four or five beautiful children, hath the misfortune to lose one of his lovely offspring, by diseases incident to nature; how deep the distress, how great the affliction of himself and amiable partner, for the loss of only one pledge of their loves, is too obvious to need describing.—Then, sir, how much greater, how infinitely more calamitous, must the distressed state of a laborious, industrious man be, joined to a woman by as great a degree of affection, though not of the same delicacy of sentiment (which the lady's fortune rendered conspicuous) to see himself, wife, and four or five children, emaciated with hunger, and starving for want of the coarsest necessaries of life; without



fringe or cloathing to screen him or them from the winter's cold: to see his innocent and once hopeful children who were used to gladden and cheer his heart, after each painful day's labour, perishing and dropping into the grave one after the other by famine, or diseases occasioned thereby; which is likely to be the case of many honest poor families; and is widely different from the former, where no human assistance, no productions of nature, we may suppose, have been wanting.—Surely, sir, this is a scene so dreadfully shocking, to every humane breast, as ought to awaken the consciences of our law-makers, if they reflect on their remissness in not making such laws (of which none but those which would prohibit the exportation of corn if it becomes above a reasonable price can be effectual) as might secure to the laborious husbandman, and industrious mechanick, an enjoyment of the fruits of their labour, which none deny being justly due to the former, who consider the painful fatiguing work performed by him at all times, but especially in harvest; and the latter as assisting by his art. The present riotings and disturbances in almost every part of the nation, the natural consequences of hunger, shew the expediency of such a law to prevent some innocent people being injured by a justly incensed mob, and former riotings upon the same account shew, that a law to prevent sending our corn abroad ought long since to have been made, when it bears too great a price at home. But this omission of our great men there is reason to apprehend may be productive of farther ill consequences to the community. As want in not so great a degree as before spoken of, often occasions little pilfering actions to be committed by children in poor families, which has a natural tendency to corrupt their morals, for when once a violation of the laws is become habitual in the minutest article, the strides to greater crimes are large and rapid, till some of these poor creatures, who might have proved useful members of society, fall a prey to a set of men we have in the kingdom, whose business is to bring criminals to public justice; but who, was there no reward annexed

to their services, would, in all probability, become examples of public justice themselves.

But such is the neglect of the poor man's welfare; that the few laws made that are conducive to his benefit against ingrossing, have been taken no more notice of than a parson takes of a beggar man, by many of those who have knowledge and authority so to do, and it is not to be supposed that a man who can neither write or read, as most of our poor can't, can assist much in putting acts of parliament in force, whereas the same laws have been executed with the utmost rigour, and the greatest encouragement given for convicting an offender against them, by those who ought to have been as assiduous in the execution of the beneficial laws for the poor: This partiality is neither just nor honourable, when laws (made by those who ought first to have made better) should subject the transgressor to such heavy penalties, are so strictly put in force against a man, whose crime is nothing but an exercise of the natural rights of mankind:—The bounty on the exportation of corn allowed when it is too high in its price (which all labouring people have reason to think so when above four shillings a bushel) is a grievous complaint, when almost every article of life is loaded with such intolerable taxes, that part of the money raised by these taxes, should be applied to to facilitate the exportation; and thereby enhancing the price of our corn, till it becomes so exorbitant as to be above a poor person's purchasing, is, in fact paying for being starved, and is a law diametrically opposite to that great and good law, to which all other laws ought to be made subservient, *doing as we would be done by* because consistent with natural, and strictly commanded in revealed religion; but whilst the taxes upon the necessities of life, we are made to pay to their utmost extent, in what manner is the land tax levied? they gave it the name of aiding his majesty with a tax of four shillings in the pound, when it is well known in some parts of the kingdom it does not amount to two, and in other places not so much as that, though a great many of them are reimbursed a great part of their money, and some the whole, in salaries



salaries and pensions, for services which they have very little room to boast of.—Lastly, sir, I have as great a feeling for the distresses of my foreign fellow creatures as another man, and am very sorry we deprive ourselves of the pleasing satisfaction we might receive from supplying their wants, which we do by enclosing our open field lands, for I am well assured in one parish in this county lately inclosed, not one eighth part of the corn is sown, nor near half the sheep kept, nor an equal number of horned cattle maintained as before, the reason of which I apprehend, is converting the best of corn land, into almost the worst of grass land, and what is surprising, milk, that necessary help to a poor family, is not to be got by a great many of them, which is very much to be lamented, as a great many lads fit for service can get no place, by reason every thing is so dear, the farmers say they cannot afford to maintain them; the woollen manufacture is likewise greatly hurt by this diminution in the number of sheep, for the wool grown in these new inclosures though larger, does not amount to near so much in quantity, as when there was double the number of sheep kept, which naturally accounts for the high price of that commodity, so much above what the trade will admit, that it may in its consequences prove the ruin of that staple of this nation; so that what purpose the inclosing our fields answers, unless increasing the rents, lessening the productions of the land, filling our goals, and workhouses, depriving our poor of employment, (as not above six or eight have work where was forty employed,) and increasing the poor rates to support these miserable beings of our species, I am at a loss to conceive. And if it should please the Almighty to visit this nation with a distemper amongst our black cattle, as heretofore, as the supply of mutton would be so much less now, than then, for the reasons aforementioned, the consequences would be dreadful and alarming, even to the rich as well as the poor.

*The Journal of a Wiltshire Curate.*

**M**ONDAY—received ten pounds from my rector, Dr. Snarl, be-

ing one half year's salary,—obliged to wait a long time before my admittance to the doctor, and even when admitted, was never once asked to sit down or refresh myself, though I had walked eleven miles—Item, the Dr. hinted he could have the curacy filled for fifteen pounds a year.

Tuesday,—Paid nine pounds to seven different people, but could not buy the second-hand pair of black breeches offered me as a great bargain, by Cabbage the taylor, my wife wanting a petticoat above all things, and neither Betsey nor Polly having a shoe to go to church.

Wednesday,—My wife bought a petticoat for herself, and shoes for her two daughters, but unluckily in coming home, dropped half a guinea through a hole, which she had never before perceived in her pocket, and reduced all our cash in the world to half a crown.—Item, chid my poor woman for being afflicted at the misfortune, and tenderly advised her to depend upon the goodness of God.

Thursday—Received a note from the alehouse at the top of the hill, informing me that a gentleman begged to speak to me on pressing business; went and found it was an unfortunate member of a strolling company of players, who was pledged for seven-pence halfpenny; in a struggle what to do—the haker, though we had paid him but on Tuesday, quarrelled with us, to avoid giving any credit in future, and George Greal the butcher sent us word that he heard it whispered how the rector intended to take a curate, who would do the parish duty at an inferior price, and therefore, though he would do any thing to serve me, advised me to deal with Peter Paunch, at the upper end of the town; mortifying reflection these—But a want of humanity is in my opinion a want of justice—the father of the universe lends his blessings to us, with a view that we should relieve a brother in distress, and we consequently do no more than pay a debt when we perform an act of benevolence; paid the stranger's reckoning out of the shilling in my pocket, and gave him the remainder of the money to prosecute his journey.

Friday—A very scanty dinner, and pretended



pretended therefore to be ill, that by avoiding to eat I might leave something like enough for my poor wife and children.——I told my wife what I had done with the shilling; the excellent creature instead of blaming me for the action, blessed the goodness of my heart, and burst into tears.——Mem. never to contradict her as long as I live——for the mind that can argue like her's, though it may deviate from the more rigid sentiments of prudence, is even amiable for its indiscretion, and in every lapse from the severity of œconomy, performs an act of virtue, superior to the value of a kingdom.

Saturday---wrote a sermon, which on Sunday I preached at four different parish churches, and came home excessively wearied, and excessively hungry; no more money than twopence halfpenny in the house; but see the goodness of God! the strolling player whom I had relieved was a man of fortune, who accidentally heard that I was as humane as I was indigent, and from a generous eccentricity of temper, wanted to do me an essential piece of service: I had not been an hour at home when he came, and declaring himself my friend, put a fifty pound note into my hand, and the next day presented me with a bag of three hundred pounds a year.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R,

READING the other day in the celebrated Mr. Richardson's *Clarissa*, Letter 35, I met with the following paragraph: "Who could forgive smiling, to see my charmer, like a farcical dean and chapter, chuse what was before chosen for her; and as graciously as they go in form to swear, that heaven would direct their steps, pondering on the different proposals, as if she would make me believe, she had a mind for some other." Here I paused; struck with astonishment. What! thought I, have we among us of a religious nation that justly expose us to the sneers of the profligate? Is the choice of a christian bishop, and in a distant country, made, indeed, a farce of? And an address on the subject to heaven itself, turned into a mockery?

I hope some of your ingenious correspondents will set this matter in a proper light. I am, &c.

As in our Volume for 1763, p. 592, we gave a List of the Pensioners on the Irish Establishment, 10 Aug. 26, 1763, to make that List complete, we have subjoined the following List of all the Pensioners and Incidents which have been placed on the Civil Establishment of Ireland, from the 26th of August, 1763, to the 1st of November, 1766.

JOHN duke of Athol, and Charlotte Baroness Strange, duchess of Athol, 2000l. July 10, 1765; and their assigns, during their respective lives, from the 17th of May, 1765; being part of the consideration for the surrender of the Island of Man.

Thomas Eyre, Esq; September 28, 1764, 200l. late engineer, overseer, and surveyor general; which office having been suppressed in consequence of the establishment of a new barrack, board, and board of works, in the year 1761; and the house in which the said Thomas Eyre as surveyor-general did dwell, (on the building of which he expended a much larger sum of money than was allowed by the crown for that purpose, in hopes of continuing therein for Life) having been taken away from him for the accommodation of government, and no adequate satisfaction having been yet made to him for the losses which he has thereby sustained; his majesty has been graciously pleased to grant unto him the said allowance during his pleasure, to commence from the 25th day of March 1764, in full compensation for his losses abovementioned.

George Dunk, earl of Halifax; John earl of Sandwich; and George Grenville, Esq; in trust for the Princess Augusta, Jan. 16, 1764, 5000l, to her separate use during Life.

Charles duke of Richmond, in trust for Lady Louisa Mary Lenox, Wife of Lord George Henry Lenox, May 24, 1764, 500l. in lieu of a like pension formerly granted to her husband during pleasure.

Philip Viscount Strangford, in trust for his two daughters Sept. 28, 1764, 250l. during pleasure, being a renewal of a like pension granted to Lady Strangford lately deceased.

Laurence Brodrick, Clerk, in trust for



for Mrs. Catherine Bathurst, Dec. 3, 1764, 400 l. during pleasure.

Edward Augustus, duke of York, Dec. 9, 1764, 3000 l. during Pleasure.

Elizabeth Mordaunt, wife of John Mordaunt, Esq; March 15, 1765, 450 l. during pleasure.

Anne Pitt, addition, Sept. 28, 1764, 500 l. during pleasure.

Charles viscount Ranelagh, addition, Oct. 10, 1764, 100 l. ditto.

George Whitclocke, son of major Carleton Whitclocke, June 1, 1765, 200 l. during pleasure, to commence from the 5th of Dec. 1764.

Frances Loftus, wife of the hon. Henry Loftus, Esq; June 1, 1765, 400 l. during pleasure.

William Baillie, June 1, 1765, 400 l. ditto.

Eleonora Symmer, wife of Robert

Symmer, June 1, 1765, 100 l. during pleasure, to commence from the 12th of June, 1765, the Day the said Robert Symmer died, who had a pension of 250 l a. Year.

Right Hon. Edward Willes, Sept. 18, 1766, 1000 l.

Lord Camden 1500 l. *per ann.* in case he is removed from his office of lord chancellor before his son is appointed a teller of the exchequer, of which he has the reversion.

**A**S the affairs of Poland begin to excite the attention of the rest of Europe, and are become a common topic of conversation (see the Foreign affairs) we have thought it expedient to present our Readers, this month, with an accurate MAP of the WESTERN part of that kingdom.

**A NUMERICAL LIST of all the PRIZES (except those of Twenty Pounds) in the late LOTTERY.**

No. 12902 was drawn a prize of 20 l. but, as first drawn, was entitled to 500 l. and No. 28893 was drawn a blank, but entitled to 1000 l. as last drawn.

Prizes of £ 10000	Prizes of £ 500	Prizes of £ 100	Prizes of £ 100	Prizes of £ 100	Prizes of £ 50	Prizes of £ 50	Prizes of £ 50	Prizes of £ 50	Prizes of £ 50	Prizes of £ 50
9861	5317	7923	28608	50409	2671	12294	20520	30863	45442	54307
20099	13671	10214	30448	50611	3520	12394	20899	31535	45533	54636
	14371	11876	31550	51083	4025	12400	21642	31544	45662	54641
Prizes of £ 5000	25775	12020	32010	51492	4047	12433	21889	31642	46438	54736
15739	26426	12350	32930	51689	4088	12898	21977	33140	46678	54799
21890	34424	12945	33350	52577	4538	13187	22057	33418	46682	54836
	36404	13510	34156	52719	4604	13271	23118	33743	46694	55065
Prizes of £ 2000	41478	14599	34199	53586	4972	13819	24147	34121	46883	55592
	44036	15074	37093	54169	5231	13895	24352	34264	47034	55758
	45591	15508	37394	54677	5269	14006	24400	34444	47337	55892
30352	47372	17328	37539	55133	5416	14865	25024	34711	47609	55967
16611	47720	19017	37832	55946	5420	15337	25054	35673	47863	56179
46889	49099	19021	38064	56159	5862	15645	25156	36313	48101	56369
49905	50649	19329	38981	56259	6464	16021	25804	36642	48326	56720
	52341	19356	39368	56261	6479	16495	25852	36893	48639	56733
Prizes of £ 1000	55521	19676	39431	56370	6576	16793	26024	37041	49381	57380
	56383	19913	39639	56493	6893	16966	26245	37528	49463	57384
	57561	19984	40034	56650	7324	17157	26366	37665	49549	57557
5710		21643	41352	58038	7403	17178	27258	38495	49889	57941
5714	Prizes of £ 100	22184	43270	58081	7697	17211	27813	38541	50082	58361
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13838		23308	44061	59177	8191	17712	27963	39109	50201	58876
22683		24354	45006	59747	8217	17990	27993	39124	50404	58901
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28316	810	25643	45733	Prizes of £ 50	9546	18319	28455	39989	51219	59444
46665	1863	26096	46226		9719	18708	29296	40509	51852	59582
48110	2131	26151	46388		9721	18887	29318	40528	52058	59612
52675	4093	26237	48238	1143	9801	19313	29994	41192	52185	59631
	5029	26310	48370	1332	10016	19576	30142	41601	52834	59704
Prizes of £ 500	5143	26799	48946	1850	10029	19649	30261	42293	53079	59912
	5902	27031	49617	2024	10405	19790	30262	42432	53235	
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A NEW MAP OF  
the Western Part of  
the KINGDOM of  
POLAND.

British Statute Miles.  
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Impt. by J. P. London







## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament which began Dec. 17, 1765, being the fifth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without doors. Continued from p. 567.*

I Hope I have already made it manifest, that there is a very material difference between the laws of England and the laws of taxation, but I must still add another difference, which has arisen since our supreme legislative assembly or parliament was divided into two houses, one consisting of our hereditary nobles, and the other of the representatives of the commons. It would lead me too far to shew how the people of this free country came to be distinguished into nobles and commons, for it is certain that originally the king had it as little in his power to make a nobleman, as he has it now to make a gentleman. I shall therefore go no farther back than the reign of Edward I, who, in order to have a ballance against the power and influence of the great lords or barons, adopted and established that model of government that had been first introduced by the rebels against his father, by giving the representatives of the people a share in the supreme legislature of their country. This was certainly more agreeable to the antient Saxon form of government, but by this means all the lesser barons lost their peerage: Neither they, nor the chief magistrates of any of our cities or boroughs, had any seat in parliament unless they were called by the king's special writ, or chosen by the people of some county, city or borough, as their representative: In the former case, the persons so called had a seat in the house of lords, in the latter, the persons so chosen had a seat in the house of commons.

From this time none of those who had a seat in the house of lords could be said to be the hereditary representatives of the people, or of any part of the people, no not so much as of the freeholders within their own manors; for all freeholders had a vote for the knights of the shire, and the freemen of our cities and boroughs had, mediately or immediately, a vote for their own members, consequently

Dec. 1766.

they had their own proper representatives in the house of commons. A seat in the house of lords, so far at least as related to those then called the lesser barons, depended now entirely upon the pleasure of the crown; and even as to the greater barons, their having a seat in parliament was it seems a little precarious, before they had compelled King John to grant them the famous charter at Running Mead. However, from the conquest until this time, they may properly enough be said to have been the representatives of the people, as the conqueror, in imitation of the form of government then established in France, had divided the whole kingdom into baronies; and as every baron, that is to say every man who held his lands *in capite* of the crown, and the chief magistrates of all the royal cities and boroughs, that is to say all such as were not included within some barony granted to a subject, had a right to be called, specially or generally, to the Norman parliaments, we may properly enough say that all the freemen in England had their hereditary or elective representatives in those parliaments, and consequently, that even during that time no freeman could be bound by any law but such as they or their ancestors had by themselves or their representatives in parliament consented to.

From hence we may suggest the reason why the mayors of London and York are dignified with the title of lord; for they are perhaps the only two cities that were never included in any barony that was ever granted to any subject; but before the 49th of Henry the 3d the *barones minores*, as they were then called, had become so numerous, and so many of our cities and boroughs had acquired a title to be deemed royal, and so many of both were at the same time so poor, that few of them ever attended in parliament, unless they had or expected some lucrative place or office under the crown, as the king was always



ready to excuse the attendance of those that desired it. By this it became of course impossible for the *barones majores* ever to carry any question in parliament against the court, consequently they had no relief against weak or oppressive measures but by flying to arms, and this made them so ready to adopt the measure of establishing a house of commons.

But by thus dividing our parliament into two distinct houses or assemblies, though it has added to the beauty, and the security of our constitution, it has introduced an inconvenience, which has often given the crown great trouble; for these two assemblies are apt to dispute about their respective powers and privileges, some of which disputes are still subsisting, and I believe will never be expressly and definitively determined. The house of lords claim the sole power of hearing and determining all appeals from the courts in Westminster Hall. On the other hand, the house of commons claim the sole power of granting a supply to the crown, and of preparing the bill for raising that supply. I have no occasion at present to take notice of either of these claims, any further than to observe, that this claim of the house of commons has introduced a very material difference between the laws of England and the laws of taxation. A bill for amending, explaining, or adding to the laws of England, may be prepared and brought in by either house of parliament, and by which ever of the two houses it is prepared and brought in, it may be amended by the other. If amended the amendment will be taken into consideration by the house where it was brought in, and if approved of will be agreed to, and the bill, with the royal assent, passed into a law. But a bill for explaining, amending, or adding to our laws of taxation, must be prepared and brought in only by the house of commons, and cannot so much as be amended by the house of lords. If their lordships should make any material amendment to such a bill, the other house would not, I believe, so much as order it to be taken into consideration: but if upon the face of it, the amendment appeared to be necessary, they would drop that bill,

and order a new bill for the same purpose to be prepared and brought into their own house.

In short, the laws of England are all supposed to be made by the advice of the lords, and with the consent of the commons: whereas the laws of taxation seem all to be made by the advice of the commons, and with the consent of the lords; and this difference seems to me to be well founded upon the present improved nature of our happy, I had almost said divine constitution. Our nobility are by their birth, by their education, and by their circumstances, the best judges of what laws may be necessary for enabling the king, as I have said to govern his dominions, to protect, and administer impartial justice to the people in every part thereof, and to prevent as much as possible the bad effects of that partiality which mankind are naturally too apt to shew towards those of their own province, sect, party, or family; which is the end to be obtained by the laws of England; and for this purpose our kings were by our antient constitution provided with a power and a revenue sufficient for all ordinary occasions in time of peace; therefore when any extraordinary supply is desired, there are three things which ought to be strictly examined and maturely considered, which are, the necessity of it, the ability of the people to advance the money, and the methods most proper for raising the sum desired.

As to the necessity, of any extraordinary supply, our nobility may be as good, they may even be supposed to be better judges than the commons, because they are the king's hereditary counsellors, and many of them consulted in all our foreign affairs of any importance, which are generally the cause of an extraordinary supply's becoming necessary, therefore no supply can be effectually granted by the house of commons without their consent; for if it be asked when they do not think it necessary, or if a larger sum be asked than they think necessary, though it has been granted, and the bill for raising it prepared and passed by the house of commons, they may prevent a shilling of the money's being raised, by refusing to pass the bill. But as to the ability of the people to raise



raise the sum required, and as to the methods for raising it, that may be least inconvenient or burdensome upon the people who are to pay much the greatest part of the money, our nobles have now so little connection with the people, and are so seldom resident at their seats in the country, that they cannot be supposed to have any knowledge: At least they cannot be supposed to be so good judges as the representatives of the people, who by law, ought to be resident in the counties or places they represent, and by their connections with the people in every county, city, and borough of the kingdom, must be well acquainted with their circumstances: Nay, if they are not chosen by the most barefaced bribery and corruption, which it is the duty and really the interest both of the king and nobles to prevent, they must naturally have a regard for the people they represent, and therefore they will always be extremely cautious of subjecting them to any expence, or to any inconvenience, unless it be absolutely necessary for the public good.

From hence we may see that this difference between the laws of England and the laws of taxation is founded upon the very nature of our constitution; and from hence we may see the wisdom of those brave men who, at the risk of life and fortune, undertook to extend the British dominions, by establishing colonies in America: They consented that their posterity should be bound by the laws of England, because it is the interest of every British subject that the king should be enabled to fulfill the end to be obtained by those laws: The more remote a man is from the seat of government, the more it is his interest that the king should be enabled to do so: But they did not consent that their posterity should be bound by our laws of taxation: On the contrary, as their posterity were to have no representatives in the parliament of England, they justly supposed that by the laws of England, by Magna Charta itself, and the aforesaid statute 34 of Edward I. their posterity could not be bound by any such taxation laws; especially as they had expressly stipulated that their children and posterity, born in America, should have

and enjoy all liberties, franchises, and immunities of free denizens and natural subjects, within any of the British dominions; and consequently that they should not be bound by any laws but such as they had then, or such as their posterity should afterwards, by themselves or their representatives, consented to. Where are the representatives of any of our people in America? No where but in their own respective assemblies; and therefore they cannot be bound by any law, but such a one as may in the most proper manner be deemed a law of England.

This, I suppose, is what is meant by the words, *in all cases whatsoever*, at the end of the first clause in the act passed last session for the better securing the dependency of our colonies and plantations in America; for as no human laws can ever be made perfect, though the laws of England were, I think, originally formed upon the best model that the laws of any country ever were, yet some defect, imperfection, or error, must every now and then by experience be discovered, and that defect must be supplied, or that imperfection or error removed by a new law; and in every such case without any exception whatsoever, the king and parliament of Great Britain have a right to make laws and statutes of sufficient force to bind the British colonies and people in America, because their ancestors agreed, that they and their posterity should be bound by the laws of England; but I hope I have clearly shewn that none of our laws of taxation, except the tonnage and poundage alone which came in place of the old and rightful customs, either are or can properly be deemed any part of the laws of England, therefore we cannot suppose that the ancestors of the British people in America consented that their posterity should be bound by any such laws since made or that may hereafter be made; and to contend that their posterity are or may be bound by any such laws without their own consent, seems really to be a depriving them of the most glorious, and I may now almost say, the peculiar privilege of British subjects, notwithstanding their ancestors having so expressly stipulated, that their posterity born in America should



be intitled to all the privileges and immunities of British subjects born in England.

This I cannot suppose to have been the intention of any one of the three branches of our legislature; but for argument's sake let me suppose that it was, and that they intended to declare that they have a right to impose whatever taxes they pleased upon the British colonies in America, and to prescribe whatever methods they please for effectually raising and collecting those taxes, yet it must be granted that public assemblies as well as private men may have rights which it is impossible for them to exercise. I have a right to make my own cloaths, but I cannot exercise that right, because I have not the least knowledge how to do so; and if I should resolve to be at the pains to acquire that knowledge, surely I ought to apply to those who are most capable to instruct me. Our house of lords still say they have a right to order a bill to be prepared and brought into their house, for granting money to the crown, and for that purpose imposing a tax upon the people, or to amend any bill sent up by the house of commons for that purpose; but they have not of late years made any attempt to do so, because, I suppose, they have not a knowledge of the circumstances of the people sufficient for enabling them to do so. At least this is the foundation, and so far as I know, the only foundation for the house of commons contending that they cannot do so. From the nature of our present constitution it seems to be a good foundation; but is it not equally good for saying, that the British house of commons cannot order a bill to be prepared and brought into their house for imposing a tax upon the people of our colonies in America? Can they of themselves know what sum of money can be easily raised, or what may be the most convenient methods for raising it, in our several colonies? And if they should aim at acquiring this knowledge, are not the assemblies of our respective colonies the most capable of instructing them, and the only proper persons they can with safety apply to?

But, say gentlemen, it will be impossible to prevail with all our colo-

nies to contribute each its due share towards the most necessary public expence, or to adopt the best general scheme for raising the money that can be proposed or suggested. This is *gratis dictum*, for no experiment has ever yet been made in a proper manner. If we allow for the great expence that every colony must be at for supporting its own civil government, and for securing its proper frontier against thieves and smugglers, I hope no one of the colonies would refuse to contribute its due share towards the ordinary expence of the king's general government. And if we do not desire them to contribute a share towards the expence of any of our wild projects upon the continent of Europe, I hope no one of them will ever refuse to contribute its due share towards the extraordinary expence our sovereign may be involved in, for vindicating the honour or protecting the trade of this nation. But supposing that any one of them should be deficient and refractory in either of these respects, would this be a good reason for depriving all of them of the rights and liberties they are intitled to as natural born subjects of Great Britain? If this were a good reason for depriving the people of any country of their liberty, there could not be a free people upon earth; for human liberty will often be attended with injustice and ill-grounded obstinacy, but experience shews that this is much oftener the case of the governors than of the governed.

As to a general scheme for raising the sums necessary for the ordinary or extraordinary expences of government, I have not heard that any such scheme was ever proposed; therefore no one can say, that our colonies in America would not all agree to it. I am persuaded that such a scheme might be proposed as would be agreeable to a majority of the people, I will not say a majority of the grandees, in every part of the British dominions; consequently, such a groundless supposition would be a still more ridiculous reason for depriving our fellow subjects in America of their rights and liberties; and yet, because they will not admit of this as a good reason, we accuse them of ingratitude. Perhaps I could shew that we owe as much



much gratitude to our people in America as they owe to us: We certainly owe a great deal to the memory of those brave men who, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, first established the British empire in America. This I may, this I shall say, notwithstanding the insults now so industriously flung out against those of our monarchs under whom that establishment was made, by a set of people infected with a political enthusiasm, which has naturally succeeded to that religious enthusiasm, by which our constitution was so lately overturned, and a most contemptible despotism at last introduced; and which is now propagated as it's opposite formerly was, by a venal mercenary spirit that has always had too great an influence upon the principles as well as practice of mankind.

But as this is an invidious subject, I shall only say, that the more tenacious our people in America are of their rights and liberties, the more gratitude they will shew towards their mother country; whereas, should we deprive them of their rights and liberties, their own particular interest may induce them to assist in rendering the king of Great Britain as absolute and arbitrary as any of his neighbouring monarchs; for from the nature of mankind we may be convinced, and the present resolute behaviour of the brave Corsicans is after many old ones a new proof, that if the people of any far distant province must be slaves, it is their interest to chuse being slaves under an absolute and arbitrary monarch, rather than under an absolute and arbitrary senate.

That we have great reason to apprehend this consequence we may learn from the history of the Romans, if we will but read their history, with attention, and for the sake of instruction, not for the sake only of amusement; for it was their way of treating their conquests and colonies that was the cause first of the overthrow of their liberties, and at last of the ruin of their empire; and yet the example of the Romans is now brought by some of our wise politicians, as an

argument for our establishing in all our American colonies, even by force of arms, a slavish subjection to their mother country. I say a slavish subjection; for the preamble to the act 34 and 35 Henry VIII, chap. 13 may shew us how slavish must be the subjection of the people of any country who have no representatives in their supreme legislature \*.

This was the condition of all the Roman provinces and of all the colonies they had in those provinces, and this is the condition to which our modern politicians would reduce the British plantations and colonies in America. Thus we seem fond of following the Romans in their politics as we follow the French in their fashions, by neglecting every thing that is good and copying them in every thing that is bad or ridiculous. If a free people has the good luck to make any conquests by war, or the acquisition of any territory by treaty or purchase, which they must do before they can send out any colonies, they should as soon as possible incorporate their new acquisitions into the pyramid of their government, by allowing the people a proper share in the supreme government of their country; for a free government founded upon the whole of the people's dominions, is like a pyramid firmly established upon its base, but when founded upon a particular part only of their dominions it is like a pyramid set upon its apex, let it be ever so artfully balanced, it may by the least touch be overturned.

This was the case of the republic of Rome: From its original it was and long continued to be a pyramid set upon its apex: They were from their original very ready to naturalise such foreigners as came and settled at Rome; but notwithstanding the many conquests they afterwards made, they kept their supreme government confined to the city alone: None of the citizens of any of the cities even of the southern part of Italy had as such a right to vote at the election of the supreme magistrates or in making any of the laws, of the re-

\* For the satisfaction of our readers we have hereunto annexed a copy of the said preamble.

public,



public, until after the *socialis bellum*, which was towards the end of the republic; and as to the people of their provinces they were so far from having a share in the government of their republic, that they were not deemed members thereof, unless they had otherwise obtained the privilege of being free citizens of Rome, which could not be obtained but at a high price, by any man who was not free born\*. After the *socialis bellum* most of the cities in that part of Italy which had not been reduced into the form of a province obtained the freedom of the city and a right to vote at all elections or questions that were to be determined by the citizens, but for this purpose they were obliged to come to Rome, which brought such multitudes thither upon all such occasions that every thing was afterwards determined either by some popular whim, or by bribery and corruption which increased the avarice of the grandes and ruined the morals of the people. In the mean time the provinces continued as before without any share in the supreme government of their country either by themselves or by any sort of representatives, but were kept in subjection by numerous standing armies, and as those armies were levied and recruited from all parts of the empire, they soon began to have a greater regard for any favourite commander, than they had for those liberties and privileges of which most of them had never had any experience, which in a very few years enabled the two Cæsars, Julius, and Augustus, not only to overturn the republican form of government, but to establish a most arbitrary and absolute monarchy, and this monarchy was made the more tyrannical by its being established upon the model, and with the appearance of the antient republican government.

I have now answered every material argument that has been advanced by those who think, that our colonies are bound to submit to every law that can be made by the parliament of Great-Britain; for as to most of the arguments that have been advanced by such gentlemen, I do not think them in the least material, because they were designed only to prove that the colonies are bound to submit to the laws of

England, which no one ever denied, and consequently all such arguments must vanish by admitting the distinction which I hope I have clearly and fully established, between the laws of England and the laws of taxation; and as to the former I hope the parliament of Great-Britain will always take care not to make any addition or alteration, but what may be for the benefit of the British dominions in general; therefore I shall now proceed to give the history of last session in the method I have usually observed, and consequently begin with an account of the two grand committees of supply and of ways and means.

[To be continued in our next.]

Preamble of the Act 34 and 35 Henry VIII. intituled, *An Act for making of Knights and Burgeses within the County and City of Chester.*

I O the king our sovereign lord, in most humble wise shewn unto your excellent majesty, the inhabitants of your grace's county palatine of Chester, That where the said county palatine of Chester is, and hath been always hitherto exempt, excluded, and separated out and from your high court of parliament, to have any knights and burgeses within the said court; by reason whereof the said inhabitants have sustained many disherisons, losses and damages, as well in their lands, goods, and bodies, as in the good, civil, and politic governance and maintenance of the commonwealth of their said country: And forasmuch as the said inhabitants have always hitherto been bound by the acts and statutes made and ordained by your said highness and your most noble progenitors, by authority of the said court, as far forth as other counties, cities, and boroughs have been, that have had their knights and burgeses within your said court of parliament, and yet have had neither knight or burges there for the said county palatine, the said inhabitants for lack thereof, have been oftentimes touched, and grieved with acts and statutes made within the said court, as well derogatory unto the most antient jurisdictions, liberties, and privileges, of your said county palatine, as prejudicial unto the commonwealth, quietness, rest, and peace of your grace's most



most bounden subjects inhabiting within the same. For remedy whereof, &c. *Answer to former Queries, Continued from page 557.*

**N**OW it appears by scripture, that the apostles offered up direct worship to Christ after his ascension into Heaven, and ascribed glory to him; and remarkable it is that the true foundation of this worship is distinctly set forth viz. that *the Father hath committed all judgment to the Son* that every tongue should confess that *Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father*; and in the book of Revelation, the worship of Christ is paid to him under the character of *a lamb that was slain*, who had *redeemed us to God by his own blood*. Revel. 5. Let it be carefully observed, that the ground of the worship here paid to the lamb, is not his being equal to God, not his being one God with the Father, not because he was employed by God as an inferior instrument in the creation; the lamb, I say, is not worshipped upon any of these reasons, but expressly because *the Father hath committed all judgment to him*, and because *he was slain*; and consequently this is an inferior worship, and cannot possibly be esteemed of so high a nature as the solemn adoration of the one God and Father, on whose grace and favour all the honour due to Christ entirely depends.—In this question (viz. 2.) it is implied, that if the Son and Holy Spirit are mere creatures, though of the most exalted rank next to God himself, they must not be worshipped at all. Answer. Certain it is that they have no right to any religious honour without an express authority from God. But to affirm that Christ must not be worshipped, because he was produced by Almighty God, is derogating from his supreme authority as if he had no right to appoint a mediator and intercessor, and to command an inferior worship to be paid to him in that capacity. With respect to the religious honour due to the Holy Spirit, there is no direct worship offered up to him in the New Testament; neither is there any precept or example to this purpose, and consequently to invoke him in prayer or

praise, or ascribe glory to him, is not warranted by scripture.—But with respect to the article of worship you may consult the Appeal, (2d Edit. p. 84—116) where every thing relating to it, is plainly and faithfully represented.

Question the third has been considered under the answers to the two former questions, it being clear from what has been already observed that the Holy Spirit is inferior to the Father, because he is described as *sent*, *given*, *proceeding* or *going out from the Father*, to execute his commands: He is likewise inferior to the Son in his glorified state, because he received a commission from the Father to send the Holy Spirit to assist the apostles in their greater work, and other christians in the discharge of the most difficult duties. As for nature, metaphysical substance, or essence, the scripture has determined nothing, and therefore it is a vain presumption to be curious about such particulars, which, if revealed, could answer no practical purpose. It is fully sufficient for christians to believe, that the One God and Father of all hath employed two extraordinary persons called the Son and Holy Spirit in the great business of our salvation; which doctrine, if properly applied to, and deeply fixed in, our hearts, would have a very powerful influence upon our lives and actions, and engage us to perform an uniform obedience to God's holy laws; a point of infinitely greater importance, than all the metaphysical speculations in the world.

The fourth question is sufficiently answered under the former queries: Surely we must believe that a person *sent*, *given* by, or *going out from the Father*, is as clearly distinguished from the Father, as a messenger is distinguished from his principal who employs and sends him. As to the Son's *interposing his name between that of the Father and Spirit*, in this particular passage, (viz. Matth. 28. 19.) the reason seems to be because he had just received a commission from the Father to send the Holy Spirit: The Father gave the Son power to employ the Holy Spirit in the great work of inspiring the apostles with extraordinary gifts, and of sanctifying believers; and therefore we are commanded to



be baptized into the name of the Father who *gave* the power, into the name of the Son to whom the power was *given*, and into the name of the Holy Ghost, by whom the power was administered.

Thus I apprehend your questions sufficiently answered: The scripture doctrine of the Trinity, so far as it is revealed and required as an article of faith, appears rational and easily comprehended. Every person of common sense may understand what is meant by one supreme God, the maker of heaven and earth; and every one can readily comprehend what is meant, when he is informed, that Jesus Christ, an extraordinary person sent from God, taught an excellent doctrine; that upon account of his amazing humiliation, sufferings, and death, God raised him from the dead, advanced him to great dignity in heaven, and gave him a commission to send an eminent spirit, or chief of the angelic host, (who has the assistance of the other angels) to lead men to piety and virtue here, and eternal life hereafter. This is a plain account of the scripture Trinity, without the help of nice, curious, and metaphysical disquisitions, on which the Athanasian doctrine is founded: And therefore what a noble earl mentioned to the late Lord Bolingbroke upon his writings against Christianity, is by no means applicable to the present purpose: His lordship's scheme was evidently calculated to demolish revealed, and a considerable part of natural, religion, and in the room of them he left no other plan of sufficient weight to direct and influence the hearts and lives of men. But your case is widely different; plain scripture, if you will be content with it, will furnish you with a clear, rational, and consistent doctrine, instead of a scheme full of darkness, confusion, and self-inconsistency, whether you embrace the Sabellian, or Athanasian hypothesis. — You rest your cause upon our Saviour's words cited above, and consider the Father as creator, the Son as redeemer, and the Holy Ghost as sanctifier; and so far the whole christian world are uniformly agreed; and great pity it is that so much controversy and the many mischiefs arising from turbulent and ambitious bigots, have

been occasioned by the introduction, and violent imposition of unscriptural and metaphysical terms. When you say, that *these three names represent three distinctions in the divine nature*, you directly give up the plain declarations of scripture, and the dictates of common-sense, whether, according to Mr. T. Is notion, you think that these three names only represent distinct attributes of the one Supreme Being; or whether you believe them to be three persons, or intelligent agents, forming one intelligent being; the Father, as before observed, being described in several plain and solemn declarations as the One God, expressly distinguished from the Son and Holy Spirit, who are constantly represented as acting in all things according to his supreme will and pleasure; and the same doctrine is necessarily implied in hundreds of passages in the New Testament. — You say, that *you have been taught to worship them* (viz. Father, Son, and Holy Ghost) *separately as God*, and been commanded to have no other Gods but *one*; you find it necessary to unite in your idea these three distinctions as composing one being.

Ans. I grant that you have been taught by human, but not divine authority to worship the Father as God, the Son as God, and the Holy Ghost as God, the scripture having taught you, if you are disposed to learn, a form of worship something different from this: There we are commanded to worship the One God and Father of all, in the Name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ: And what religious worship is due to Christ, has been explained above; and likewise it has been observed, that we have no warrant from scripture to offer up direct religious addresses in a way of prayer or praise to the Holy Spirit, neither are we authorized to ascribe glory to him, there being no precept for, or example of, any such religious practice. But observable it is you do not pretend to say, that you have been taught to worship *the three* in conjunction, which, as being destitute of the least colour of evidence drawn from scripture, is a demonstrative argument that the consequential doctrine of three persons and one God, or the three distinctions of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, composing one



one being, is false and unscriptural; it being impossible to conceive that this should be the true description of the character of God, as we find no worship offered up in any part of scripture to God under three denominations. Upon supposition of the truth of the doctrine you contend for, the worship of a Trinity in Unity would have been as plainly set forth in the New Testament, as it is in the Liturgy of the church of England. But besides the Appeal referred to above, you may consult the Defence of the Appeal, printed for Millar, (p. 411—417) or, a little dialogue between a common Unitarian Christian and an Athanasian, &c. printed for Becket: And if all this does not work conviction in your mind as being an unbogged layman, I despair of giving you farther satisfaction.

I entirely agree with you, that it is our business to examine the scriptures with impartial care, in order to be fully satisfied what God has revealed; and when upon enquiry we have found any doctrine revealed, it is our duty to believe it, though it may appear incomprehensible to our shallow understandings, no demonstration being stronger than this, what God has said must be true. To apply this to the point in hand: Every text in the Old and New Testament has been nicely examined in relation to the present subject: The result of the whole has been a deep conviction, in the minds of many unprejudiced persons, of the unity of God in the strict and literal sense, a principle that runs through every part of the Bible, as being the grand and fundamental doctrine of the patriarchal, mosaic, and christian dispensations, and what ought to be maintained in opposition to all authority civil and ecclesiastical of the whole globe.

Common christians have a right to be informed, that the Athanasian doctrine and worship did not obtain in the best and purest ages of the christian church, viz. the first three hundred years after Christ, as appears by the creeds and forms of worship, of which we have accounts transmitted to us. And when once the unity of God was corrupted in the contentious and turbulent times of the 4th and 5th centuries, other gross corruptions

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followed a pace, till at last popery was established.

I make no doubt but that you will readily embrace the unitarian doctrine, when you have thoroughly weighed what has been proposed to your examination: that in the room of the Athanasian creed you will be content with the plain and rational creed of St. Paul, viz. *one spirit, one Lord, and one God and Father of all, who is above all and through all, and in you all*, and which indeed is of the same import with the doctrine set forth in the creed called the Apostle's: And that a regard to true piety will induce you to worship the supreme Father in spirit and in truth, in the name, and thro' the mediation of Jesus Christ, for the assistance of the Holy Spirit; and that you will think it sufficient to answer all ends of Gospel worship, to offer up some petitions and acts of praise to Christ as mediator or redeemer, to the glory of God the Father, instead of the unscriptural invocation of the Holy Spirit as God, and a Trinity in Unity. And may the God of truth give a blessing to the religious disquisitions of all sincere Bereans, who endeavour to find out by their reason what is revealed, and are determined to profess and practise in conformity to their convictions.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

*The Author of an Appeal, &c.*

P. S. With respect to Mr. T. I's letter to Mr. Browne, my former letter has sufficiently obviated his observations. It is certainly true, that the most considerable defenders of the Athanasian Trinity do hold, that the Godhead consists of three distinct persons, or intelligent agents, and therefore what I have urged against this scheme, is not founded on a misapprehension of the tenets of the Athanasians. As to the Sabellian doctrine, which this gentleman embraces, that has been frequently confuted by unitarian and athanasian writers, and particularly by some short strictures in my letter to Mr. Browne, to which this gentleman has given no reply.

Mr. T. I. infers from my being unacquainted with the writings of Athanasius, that I had not maturely considered the subject I wrote upon, tho'

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at



at the same time he inconsistently allows, that the sentiments of Athanasius are exactly the same with those called Athanasians: As I profess to have carefully examined the most considerable Athanasian writers, where was the necessity of having recourse to Athanasius?

My observation, that bishop Pearson, by styling the Holy Spirit a spiritual and intellectual subsistence, intended to convey the idea of intelligent agent, is not at all invalidated by the Spirit's being an *object of intellect*; surely an intelligent agent is an object of intellect. The whole strain of the bishop's reasoning, when he labours to prove that the spirit is not a mere power, but a person, clearly determines the sense of intelligent agent. (See Pearson on the Creed, 11th edit. p. 309—313). Dr. Waterland is allowed to give the sense of intelligent agent to person; and when the gentleman has an opportunity of consulting Dr. Watts's book, he will find this an authority equally clear in the passage referred to.

Considerations on the Trade and Finances of this Kingdom, &c. *Continued from p. 577.*

**T**HE only remaining argument worth notice, is, that restraints being laid upon the trade of the colonies, they ought therefore to be exempted from contributing to the revenue: A very general argument indeed, equally applicable to all times, and to all taxes; but which would not be a just inference even from a supposition that they had no other trade than to their mother country; and is preposterous when applied to a people, whose lands, through all their various soils and climates are luxuriantly rich in almost all the productions of the earth, who besides their inexhaustible fisheries, and besides their intercourse with Great Britain, carry on a most extensive traffick with the West-Indies, with Africa, and with all parts of Europe to the southward of Cape Finesterre; and whose seas are from all these causes thronged with ships, and their rivers floating with commerce. This flourishing state of their commerce contradicts all the complaints which have been made of the restraints laid upon it: For such

restraints have subsisted from a very early period, and under them that trade has been established and enlarged, which it is now pretended they oppress. They must have been more oppressive upon infant colonies; yet they never prevented their growth; on the contrary they have been found at all times, and in all circumstances, to be indispensably necessary; and in reality, the acts of trade do no more than express an implied condition, which is the first principle of colonization; for no state would ever have allowed its subjects to remove into a distant part of its dominions, if it were thereby to be deprived of their services and usefulness: At home their consumption and their labour were all for the benefit of the country they lived in; commodities raised, manufactures made, or foreign merchandize imported there, were their only possible supply: There only, or by exportation from thence, could they find a vent for so much of their own produce as they wished to dispose of; and they were thus by their situation alone the means by which industry, navigation, and revenue, were supported. Upon their migration, this necessity ceased: They might then supply themselves from other places; and give to foreigners the carriage, the use, and the advantage of their produce. To prevent such a perversion the acts of trade confine them in several respects, and to a certain degree, only to the same circumstances in which their fellow subjects continue; and compel them by law to be as serviceable to their country, as they were before obliged to be by situation. And that exclusive trade with their colonies, which is claimed with more or less rigour by all the European powers, is not an injurious monopoly established by force; but is a due exercise of that indisputable right which every state, in exclusion of all others, has to the services of its own subjects. Nor was the exercise of it ever supposed to imply an exemption from taxes: The fact has been otherwise from the beginning. The 15th Charles II. strictly forbids the importation of any European goods into the colonies except from Great Britain; and all such goods thereby became liable to the half



half subsidy retained on foreign merchandize exported from hence; which merchandize, if consumed here, was in general charged at that time with no more than the whole of that subsidy. The intercourse however between our own colonies being direct, and the produce of the one when introduced into the other thereby escaping all customs, a similar charge was laid upon that also by 25th Charles II. and the most valuable American productions were subjected to the enumerated duties, on their exportation from the places of their growth to other colonies. By 7th and 8th, William III. all the custom-house laws were extended to the plantations. By 9th Ann those of the post office were likewise established there, accompanied with the many prohibitions, which are necessary to secure to government the exclusive carriage of letters, and then charging that conveyance avowedly for the purpose of revenue. By 7th G. I. the importation of East-Indian as before of European goods into the colonies, except from Great Britain, was prohibited, and these also thereby incurred the duties retained on the exportation of them. By 2d G. II. the American seamen were taxed for the support of Greenwich Hospital, and by 6th George II. the produce of foreign plantations imported into our own was loaded with heavy duties. From this enumeration it appears, that there never was an idea of exempting the colonies: On the contrary, restraints upon their trade, and taxes on their consumption, have always gone together: And together compose the system, by which they have been constantly and happily governed. It is true that these duties were low: So were the taxes in Great Britain, when these were laid; and light as they may seem at this time, they were then heavier upon the colonies, and nearer in proportion to such as were then levied here, than much higher duties are now. Our taxes have been since increased many fold: Their abilities have been enlarged still faster: And the great augmentation of both was made by the last war: Our debt is thereby almost doubled: Our establishment is now much great-

er than it was; and their trade and their territory are at the same time vastly extended. The proportion between the public burthens on the mother-country and the colonies, as divided when they were in their infancy, is entirely lost: And to restore that proportion, and again to make something like a partition of those burthens, is no more than maintaining the system, upon which we have always acted, and to which I own I am partial, because the colonies have flourished under it beyond all example in history, and I cannot prefer visionary speculations and novel doctrines to such an experience. The British subjects in America are a great commercial people: Perhaps, (if this were a time for discussion,) it might upon examination appear, that they owe their greatness to the very laws they complain of: But supposing the reverse, and admitting that if these acts had not interfered, their commerce would have been more extensive than it is: Can it be a principle that no country ought ever to be taxed, whose trade is not carried so far as it might be? Or if restraints upon trade be alone a reason against taxing, is it material by what means those restraints are imposed? Surely the consequences are the same, whether a prohibitory law, the situation of the country, or any other circumstance be the cause: And in this light many inland counties of this island have a better claim to an exemption than the colonies: Even the inhabitants of Great Britain at large have as good a title: For no restraint upon trade is more severe or more effectual, than accumulation of taxes; they are oppressive upon all branches of commerce, and fatal to many; we are actually at this time precluded from several and in danger of losing more, on account of the heavy impositions we labour under: And inability thus incurred is a better plea than any other for favour and relaxation: But after all, it is totally indifferent to this question what the means are by which a people acquires wealth, or from what means of acquiring it they are debarred: The extent not the cause of their abilities is the only consideration: And that the share of the pub-



lic burthen which was allotted to the colonies, was not disproportioned to their abilities, has been shewn already.

*Account of the Controversy between Mr. Hume and Mr. Rousseau. Continued from p. 560.*

**I**T was not long before Mr. Stewart wrote me word he had found a situation which he conceived might be agreeable; on which I desired he would get the apartment furnished in a proper and convenient manner at my expence. But this scheme, in which there could not possibly enter any motive of vanity on my part, secrecy being a necessary condition of its execution, did not take place; other designs presenting themselves more convenient and agreeable. The fact, however, is well known both to Mr. Stewart and Sir Gilbert Elliot.

It will not be improper here to mention another plan concerted with the same intentions. I had accompanied Mr. Rousseau into a very pleasant part of the county of Surry, where he spent two days at Col. Webb's; Mr. Rousseau seeming to me highly delighted with the natural and solitary beauties of the place. Through the means of Mr. Stewart, therefore, I entered into treaty with Col. Webb for the purchasing the house, with a little estate adjoining, in order to make a settlement for Mr. Rousseau. If after what has passed, Mr. Rousseau's testimony be of any validity, I may appeal to himself for the truth of what I advance. But be this as it will, these facts are well known to Mr. Stewart, to general Clarke, and in part to colonel Webb.

But to proceed in my narrative. Mr. Rousseau came to Paris, provided with a passport, which his friends had obtained for him. I conducted him to England. For upwards of two months after our arrival, I employed myself, and my friends, in looking out for some agreeable situation for him. We gave way to all his caprices; excused all his singularities; indulged him in all his humours: in short, neither time nor trouble was spared to procure him what he desired; and notwithstanding he rejected several of the projects which I had laid out for him, yet I thought myself sufficiently re-

compensated for my trouble by the gratitude and even affection with which he appeared to repay my solicitude.

At length his present settlement was proposed and approved. Mr. Davenport, a gentleman of family, fortune, and worth, offered him his house at Wooton, in the county of Derby, where he himself seldom resides, and at which Mr. Rousseau and his housekeeper are boarded at a very moderate expence.

When Mr. Rousseau arrived at Wooton, he wrote me the following letter.

*Mr. Rousseau to Mr. Hume.*  
Wooton, March 22, 1766.

**Y**OU see already, my dear patron, by the date of my letter, that I am arrived at the place of my destination; but you cannot see all the charms which I find in it; to do this, you should be acquainted with the situation, and be able to read my heart. You ought, however, to read at least those of my sentiments with respect to you, and which you have so well deserved. If I live in this agreeable asylum as happy as I hope to do, one of the greatest pleasures of my life will be to reflect that I owe it to you. To make another happy, is to deserve to be happy one's self. May you therefore find in yourself the reward of all you have done for me! Had I been alone, I might perhaps have met with hospitality, but I should have never relished it so highly as I now do, in owing it to your friendship. Retain still that friendship for me, my dear patron; love me for my sake, who am so much indebted to you; love me for your own, for the good you have done me. I am sensible of the full value of your sincere friendship; it is the object of my ardent wishes; I am ready to repay it with all mine, and feel something in my heart which may one day convince you that it is not without its value. As, for the reasons agreed on between us, I shall receive nothing by the post, you will be pleased, when you have the goodness to write to me, to send your letters to Mr. Davenport. The affair of the carriage is not yet adjusted, because I know I was imposed on: It is a trifling fault, however, which may be only the effect of an obliging vanity, unless it should happen to be repeated



peated. If you were concerned in it, I would advise you to give up once for all, these little impositions, which cannot proceed from any good motive, when converted into snares for simplicity. I embrace you, my dear patron, with the same cordiality which I hope to find in you. J. J. R.

Some few days after, I received from him another letter; of which the following is a copy.

*Mr. Rousseau to Mr. Hume.*

Wootton, March 29, 1766.

YOU will see, my dear patron, by the letter Mr. Davenport will have transmitted you, how agreeably I find myself situated in this place. I might, perhaps, be more at my ease if I were less noticed; but the solicitude of so polite an host as mine is too obliging to give offence; and as there is nothing in life without its inconvenience, that of being too good is one of those which is the most tolerable. I find a much greater inconvenience in not being able to make the servants understand me, and particularly in my not understanding them. Luckily Mrs. Le Vasseur serves me as an interpreter, and her fingers speak better than my tongue. There is one advantage however attending my ignorance, which is a kind of compensation; it serves to tire and keep at a distance impertinent visitors. The minister of the parish came to see me yesterday, who, finding that I spoke to him only in French, would not speak to me in English, so that our interview was almost a silent one. I have taken a great fancy to this expedient, and shall make use of it to all my neighbours, if I have any. Nay, should I even learn to speak English, I would converse with them only in French, especially if I was so happy as to find they did not understand a word of that language. An artifice this, much of the same kind with that which the negroes pretend is practised by the monkeys, who they say, are capable of speech, but cannot be prevailed upon to talk, lest they should be set to work.

It is not true in any sense that I agreed to accept a model from Mr. Goussier as a present. On the contrary, I asked him the price, which he told me was a guinea and half, adding, that he intended to present me with it:

An offer I did not accept. I desire you therefore to pay him for it, and Mr. Davenport will be so good as to repay you the money. And if Mr. Goussier does not consent to be paid for it, it must be returned to him, and purchased by some other hand. It is designed for Mr. du Peyrou, who desired long since to have my portrait, and caused one to be painted in miniature, which is not at all like me. You were more fortunate in this respect than he, but I am sorry that, by your assiduity to serve me, you deprived me of the pleasure of discharging the same friendly obligation with regard to yourself. Be so good, my dear patron, as to order the model to be sent to Messrs Guinand and Hankey, Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate street, in order to be transmitted to Mr. du Peyrou by the first safe conveyance. It hath been a frost ever since I have been here; the snow falls daily; and the wind is cutting and severe; notwithstanding all which I had rather lodge in the hollow trunk of an old tree in this country, than in the most superb apartment in London. Good day, my dear patron, I embrace you with all my heart. J. J. R.

[The rest in the Appendix.]

GEORGE FLASH. *A Character.*

GEORGE FLASH is one of those well dressed impudent fellows about town who frequent all public places, and who live nobody knows how. He plays at the politest routs, and dances at the genteelest assemblies; but nobody knows any thing relating to him. He seems to be a man without any connections.—His figure is striking, his address easy, his carriage graceful.—He has so happy a front that he is never disconcerted, and thereby always appears to advantage.—His cloaths are made in the genteelest taste, and his sword-knot dangles with a peculiar air. With all these advantages George is admitted every where: And his easy assurance prevents him from losing his consequence. It is a certain truth, that nothing hinders a man from acquitting himself in public so much as an habitual bashfulness. Whenever a man is embarrassed at seeing the eyes of the company fixed upon him, to observe his looks and to watch his motions, he



he is from that moment rendered incapable of shining, and his whole behaviour is as stiff as if his body was in Buckram.—George was never in this Buckram state. You may stare at him till your eyes ake before you call up a blush in his cheeks, or disturb the steady serenity of his countenance. George is the oddest character that ever existed—the most of a riddle of any man alive.—He always keeps up the gentleman, but the source from which his finances flow is as secret as that of the Nile.—From no trade, no employment, no profession, does he draw his supplies, and yet he is never at a loss for current cash.—Snug's the word.—You may enquire as much as you please about his affairs.—You will never satisfy your curiosity. George is too cunning for you. He pays his debts of honour with the utmost punctuality, and as no duns ever besiege his lodgings, I suppose he keeps a tolerable account with his tradesmen. If there is a new fashion George is as soon in it as he can.—Of the turf he has as much knowledge as most people, and in the mysteries of the garden he is deeply skilled.—No man bets with more boldness.—Intimately acquainted with all characters from a *lord* to a *lumper*, he has a thorough knowledge of mankind from Westminster to Wapping, and makes a very good figure at a cricket match.—These are the men who make their way in the world, of which indeed they are truly citizens, limited by no connections, and cramped by no attachments.—They live for themselves alone, and no private affection interferes with their public views.—After this variegated description of George's character; what can you make of him?—He is truly enigmatical, and who do you think will be able to find him out? Have a little patience, and you will certainly hear of him in an advertisement from the police in Bow-street.

SIR CHARLES SPRIGHTLY. *A Character.*

**W**HAT pity is it that a bold bad man may be an exquisite villain, within an inch of an halter, and keep his neck out of the noose. We meet with incidents every day to force

this exclamation from us; mine at this time arise from reflecting on the barbarous baseness of the men of gallantry and frolic, who make it the business of their unimportant lives to buzz about the raw girls of the age; deluding them with protestations of love, and promises of marriage; the first of which they repeat without sincerity, and the last of which they never mean to perform. What deliberate cruelty is this! And how can we help regretting the laxity of our laws on this occasion, while, on others of far less consequence to the happiness of society, they are unnecessarily rigid. But laws must be imperfect, while the men who make them are not infallible, and from such imperfection it often happens that crimes of the blackest die escape punishment, while those of a less horrid complexion are pursued with the most unrelenting severity.

Sir Charles Sprightly has ruined so many women, and thrown so many worthy families into the deepest distress, that even his own sex look upon him in the most infamous light. Few men are so totally abandoned as Sir Charles in their debaucheries: Few will run such lengths to be wicked, and study with such unwearied diligence the science of seduction. Girls in this age, by the imprudence of their parents, their own strong passions, the temptations of the world, and indiscreet connections, are too often exposed to the artful rake, who, if he is agreeable in his person, and flattering in his address, meets generally with much more encouragement than he deserves; and of which he generally makes the vilest use.—

The numberless instances of women betrayed by the profligate of our sex, would, it might be supposed, deter those uncorrupted by them, from listening to their insinuating protestations. But every day's experience unhappily proves, that reason has no chance to be heard when the passions are in agitation. Sir Charles is so hardened in debauchery, and so deliberately vicious that he receives no pleasure from any scheme which is not finished with the ruin of a reputation.—He is the most dangerous man in town, because he is the most agreeable. The women in general think



think so, and they are the best judges. — Notwithstanding the havoc he is daily making among the virtuous, and the inquietudes he is creating so many fond parents, his conversation is so bewitching, and his address so irresistible, that the confusion in one family never hinders the execution of his designs in another. Sir Charles is a criminal character undoubtedly, but what shall we say to those who encourage him? The father who receives him at his house almost deserves the anguish that ensues: he imprudently exposes his daughter to the eloquence of a devil, and is the first cause of that infamy with which it is followed. I say not this to excuse the Sprightlys of the town. They deserve no apology: But certainly if they are much, the parents who invite them, are more to blame.

*A Description of two curious Clocks, intended as a Present from the East India Company to the emperor of China; made by English Artists.*

THESE clocks are in form of chariots, in which are placed, in a fine attitude, a lady, leaning her right hand upon a part of the chariot; under which is a clock of curious workmanship, little larger than a shilling, that strikes and repeats, and goes eight days. Upon her finger sits a bird, finely modelled, and set with diamonds and rubies, with its wings expanded in a flying posture, and actually flutters for a considerable time, on touching a diamond button below it; the body of the bird (which contains part of the wheels that in a manner give life to it) is not the bigness of the sixteenth part of an inch.

The lady holds in her left hand a gold tube, not much thicker than a large pin, on the top of which is a small round box, to which a circular ornament set with diamonds, not larger than a sixpence, is fixed, which goes round near three hours in a constant regular motion. Over the lady's head, supported by a small fluted pillar (no bigger than a quill) is a double umbrella, under the largest of which a bell is fixed, at a considerable distance from the clock, and seems to have no connection with it, but from which a communication is secretly conveyed to a hammer, that regularly

strikes the hour; and repeats the same at pleasure, by touching a diamond button fixed to the clock below. At the feet of the lady is a gold dog; before which, from the point of the chariot, are two birds fixed on spiral springs, the wings and feathers of which are set with stones of various colours, and appear as if flying away with the chariot, which, from another secret motion, is contrived to run in a strait, circular, or any other direction; a boy that lays hold of the chariot behind, seems also to push it forward. — Above the umbrella are flowers and ornaments of pearls, rubies, and other stones, and terminates with a flying dragon, set in the same manner. The whole is of gold, most curiously executed, and embellished with diamonds, rubies, and pearls.

*An Account of the new comic Opera intitled The Accomplished Maid, performed at Covent Garden Theatre.*

THE characters are Lord Bellmour (Mr. Mattocks) in love with Fanny. Sir John Lofty (Mr. Du Bellamy) contracted to Lady Lucy. Kreisman, a German Officer (Mr. Shuter.) Robin, a gardener, (Mr. Dibden) in love with Fanny. — Lady Lucy sister to Lord Bellmour (Mrs. Pinto.) Fanny, her Chambermaid, a foundling (Mrs. Mattocks.) Finet governess to Lady Lucy (Mrs. Thompson.) Susan, a Dairy Maid, in love with Robin (Mrs. Baker.)

Fanny was a foundling, bred up by Lord Belmour's mother, who dying had recommended her to her son and daughter: the charms of her person, and the accomplishments of her mind, had enflamed the heart of my lord; who, though he tenderly loved her, yet could not reconcile to his notions of honour the marrying his servant. Robin, the gardener, is also deeply smitten with Fanny. Lady Lucy, his lordship's sister, was contracted to Sir John Lofty, a baronet of fortune, high birth, and quick sense of the dignity of family; and things are in this situation at the commencement of the action.

#### A C T I.

The drama opens with Fanny discovered gathering of flowers; she is addressed by Robin, whose courtship she receives



receives with good nature, but assures him she can have no other love for him than that of a sister, and leaves him. The scene changes to another part of the garden: Lord Bellmour meets Fanny and discloses his love to her, which she virtuously opposes, and breaks from him: Susan enters with her pail from milking, and expresses her vexation at Robin's falsehood; when my lord knowing her to be Fanny's companion, acquaints her with his love to that amiable girl, and begs she would intercede for him. Susan, from my lord's confusion and half speeches, and prompted by her own vanity imagines he is in love with her: her mortification is therefore great when she finds it is Fanny my lord is enamoured with; and as soon as he is gone, she resolves, out of revenge, to tell her lady: the entrance however of Sir John Lofty makes her change her mind, and she relates to him that my lord was about to marry a girl brought up on charity. Sir John's pride is alarmed at this; and though he loves lady Lucy, yet he thinks such an alliance, as that of his brother-in-law to a foundling, would bring disgrace on his *ancient family*; and in his interview with Lady Lucy, tells her what he had heard, and that he could not marry till that impediment was removed. Lady Lucy, who loved Sir John, resolves nothing shall hinder their union; and having sent for Fanny, tells her she must go to live with her sister Lady Laura, and bids her prepare to part instantly.

Fanny, shocked at her lady's commands, strives to expostulate with her; but being very haughtily treated, bursts into tears, when my lord enters and peremptorily tells his sister she shall not go.

In the next scene (a thicker) Susan and Finet finding she is gone and none know where, express their joy, and join in railing at her: Fanny enters much dejected, they treat her with the greatest insults, and Robin coming in, they persuade him she is my lord's favourite: Lord Bellmour comes in to them, and the malicious maids insinuate to him that she is in love with Robin; this fires his resentment, and poor Fanny, scorned both by my lord and Robin, and mocked at by

the maids, is left by them all in the deepest anguish. All this, from the entrance of Fanny, is expressed in a quintetto.

## ACT II.

Lord Bellmour, having reflected a little, is grieved that he had slighted Fanny, and wanders in the wood to find her. In the next scene Fanny is brought in seized by ruffians whom Sir John Lofty orders to convey her to London, and deliver her to a person for whom he gives them a letter. They drive her off, but are perceived by Robin, who still loving her, he intreats some gentlemen he meets, who are going a shooting, to rescue his sister (as he tells them she is) from the ruffians. They accordingly attack the ruffians and drive them off, one of whom drops his sword. My lord enters at that juncture, and after thanking the sportsmen, takes her with him.

The next scene is a parlour, where Sir John acquaints Lady Lucy, that he has sent Fanny guarded to town, where she is to be closely confined, and apologizes for his former behaviour. He is no sooner departed, than Finet and Susan enter, and acquaint their lady, that Fanny is come back, and is locked up in my lord's apartment. They go alternately out to observe, peep through the key-hole, and see her weeping and wringing her hands; Lord Bellmour and Fanny are discovered. He presses her strongly to yield to him, and promises her wealth and grandeur; this she disdains, and flies from him. He is abashed at her superior virtue, and resolves to tempt her no more; yet as he cannot bear the thought of marrying a woman whom the world would treat with contempt for her ignoble birth, he determines to send her to his sister Laura, and go to town himself, that he might forget her in the variety of amusements.

Kreigsmann, a German officer, now comes, and demands to speak with my lord, and then gives him letters from his general, a German baron; by which my lord perceives that Fanny was the baron's lost child, and he had sent this officer to enquire after her. The next scene is a grove, where Fanny comes, not knowing where to fly. She falls asleep on the bank,



bank, when Kreigsmann is brought in by my lord's servant, who seeing Fanny asleep, desires the German to watch her while he goes to acquaint my lord. In her sleep she calls out on her father to come and embrace her; Kreigsmann kisses her hand, when Finet and Susan come and observe him; and when she wakes (in confusion) they upbraid her with being alone with the soldier. He in a rage strives to explain himself. My lord enters; they strive to traduce her to him, who knowing the truth, drives them from him, and Kreigsmann leads her out. All this, from the entrance of the maids, is expressed in another quintetto.

## A C T III.

Finet informs Lady Lucy and Sir John what had passed, and they conclude the officer was a person my lord had provided for a husband for Fanny. This opinion is confirmed when she receives a billet from my lord, acquainting them, that Fanny is no longer a servant in the house, but is otherwise provided for; that he is to be married to a baroness, a woman of honour and fortune, and daughter to a great general, and that he desires their wedding to accompany his. Susan acquaints them, that my lord had ordered his steward to be prepared for his wedding, and that she thought he was to marry Fanny; this they laugh at as impossible; and Susan thinking Fanny is to marry the soldier, makes up matters with Robin.

The German and Lord Bellmour enter next, and my lord tells him Fanny was still ignorant of her birth.—Fanny is discovered alone in her chamber; Susan comes in, mocks her, and leaves her with scorn. My lord enters and telling her he is to be married to Louisa, a German baroness, sees her love by her confusion; he then kneels to her, and acquaints her of her birth.—Scene a grand hall: Lady Lucy, Sir John, and the servants, are all surprized at my lord's conduct, when he introduces Fanny, and her old nurse produces the testimonials of her family, which correspond with the things found

with her. A general reconciliation ensues, and the whole concludes with a grand chorus.

Two or three trifling attempts to disturb this performance the first night, were conquered with the loudest applause that ever a musical piece was attended with.

*An Account of the burning a Gentoo Lady, with her Husband's Body.*

[From Mr. Hollwell's interesting historical Events, relative to Bengal, and the Empire of Indostan.]

AT five of the clock in the morning, of the 4th of February, 1743-3, died Rhaam Chund Pundit, of the Mahahrattor tribe, aged twenty-eight years; his widow (for he had but one wife) aged between seventeen and eighteen, as soon as he expired, disdaining to wait the term allowed her for reflection, immediately declared to the bramins and witnesses present, her resolution to burn; as the family was of no small consideration, all the merchants of Cossimbazaar, and her relations, left no arguments unessayed to dissuade her from it. Lady Russel, with the tenderest humanity, sent her several messages to the same purpose: the infant state of her children [two girls and a boy, the eldest not four years of age] and the terrors and pain of the death she sought, were painted to her in the strongest and most lively colours; she was deaf to all. — She gratefully thanked lady Russel, and sent her word, *she had now nothing to live for, but recommended her children to her protection.* — When the torments of burning were used in *terrorem* to her, she, with a resolved and calm countenance, put her finger into the fire, and held it there a considerable time; She then, with one hand, put fire in the palm of the other, sprinkled incense on it, and fumigated the bramins. The consideration of her children left destitute of a parent, was again urged to her. She replied, *He that made them would take care of them.* — She was at last given to understand she should not be permitted to burn\*; this for a short space, seemed to give her deep afflic-

\* The Gentoos are not permitted to burn, without an order from the Mahomedan government, and this permission is commonly made a perquisite of.



tion, but soon recollecting herself, she told them, *Death was in her power, and that if she was not allowed to burn, according to the principles of her cast, she would starve herself.* Her friends finding her peremptory and resolved, were obliged at last to assent.

The body of the deceased was carried down to the water-side, early the following morning; the widow followed about ten o'clock, accompanied by three very principal bramins, her children, parents, and relations, and a numerous concourse of people. The order of leave for her burning did not arrive from Horsley Khan, Fouzdaar of Morshadabad, until after one, and it was then brought by one of the Soubah's own officers, who had orders to see that she burnt voluntarily. The time they waited for the order, was employed in praying with the Bramins, and washing in the Ganges. As soon as it arrived, she retired and stayed for the space of half an hour in the midst of her female relations, amongst whom was her mother. She then divested herself of her bracelets, and other ornaments, and tied them in a cloth, which hung like an apron upon her, and was conducted by her female relations to one corner of the pile; on the pile was an arched arbour, formed of dry sticks, boughs, and leaves, open only at one end to admit her entrance. In this the body of the deceased was deposited, his head at the end opposite to the opening.

At the corner of the pile, to which she had been conducted, the bramin had made a small fire, round which she and the three bramins sat for some minutes, one of them gave into her hand a leaf of the bale-tree (the wood commonly consecrated to form part of the funeral pile) with sundry things on it, which she threw into the fire; one of the others gave her a second leaf, which she held over the flame, whilst he dropped three times some ghee on it, which melted, and fell into the fire (these two operations were preparatory symbols of her approaching dissolution by fire) and whilst they were performing this, the third bramin read to her some portions of the *Aughtorah Bhade*, and asked her some ques-

tions, to which she answered with a steady and serene countenance; but the noise was so great, we could not understand what she said, although we were within a yard of her.

These over, she was led with great solemnity three times round the pile, the bramins reading before her; when she came the third time to the small fire, she stopped, took her rings off her toes and fingers, and put them to her other ornaments; here she took a solemn majestic leave of her children, parents, and relations; after which, one of the bramins dipped a large wick of cotton in some ghee, and gave it, ready lighted, into her hand, and led her to the open side of the arbour; there, all the bramins fell at her feet. After she had blessed them, they retired weeping:—by two steps she ascended the pile, and entered the arbour. On her entrance she made a profound reverence at the feet of the deceased, and advanced and seated herself by his head; she looked, in silent meditation, on his face, for the space of a minute, then set fire to the arbour in three places; observing that she had set fire to leeward, and that the flames blew from her, instantly seeing her error, she rose and set fire to windward, and resumed her station. Ensign Daniel, with his cane, separated the grass and leaves on the windward side, by which means we had a distinct view of her as she sat. With what dignity and undaunted countenance she set fire to the pile the last time, and assumed her seat, can only be conceived, for words cannot convey a just idea of her. The pile being of combustible matters, the supporters of the roof were presently consumed, and it fell in upon her.

*A genuine Copy of the Letter, which Mr. Wilkes wrote to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.*

“ My Lord, Nov. 1, 1766.

IT is a very peculiar satisfaction I feel on my return to my native country, that a nobleman of your grace's superior talents, and inflexible integrity, is at the head of the most important department of the state. I have

• A paraphrastic comment on the *Sbasta*.



I have been witness of the general applause, which has been given abroad to the choice his majesty has made; and I am happy to find my own countrymen zealous and unanimous in every testimony of their approbation.

I hope, my lord, that I may congratulate myself, as well as my country, on your grace's being placed in a station of so great power and importance. Though I have been cut off from the body of his majesty's subjects, by a cruel and unjust proscription, I have never entertained an idea inconsistent with the duty of a good subject. My heart still retains all its former warmth for the dignity of England, and the glory of its sovereign. I have not associated with the traitors to our liberties, nor made a single connection with any man who was dangerous, or even suspected by the friends of the protestant family on the throne. I now hope that the rigour of a long unmerited exile is past, and that I may be allowed to continue in the land, and among the friends of liberty.

I wish, my lord, to owe this to the mercy of my prince. I entreat your grace to lay me with all humility at the king's feet, with the truest assurances that I have never in any moment of my life swerved from the duty and allegiance I owe to my sovereign, and that I implore, and in every thing submit to, his majesty's clemency.

Your grace's noble manner of thinking, and the obligations I have formerly received, which are still fresh in my mind, will, I hope, give a full propriety to this address, and I am sure a heart glowing with the sacred zeal of liberty must have a favourable reception from the duke of Grafton. I flatter myself, that my conduct will justify your grace's interceding with a prince, who is distinguished by a compassionate tenderness and goodness to all his subjects.

I am, with the truest respect,

My lord,

Your grace's most obedient,

And most humble servant,

JOHN WILKES."

Extracts from Sharp's Letters from Italy.

VENICE, with a few altera-

tions might appear much more

magnificent than it now is: The windows, instead of sashes, are still, as in the other parts of Italy, made of small panes of glass, inclosed in lead, which is exceedingly paltry; and what is still worse, they are covered with iron grates, exactly resembling those of our prisons, which makes a dreadful gloomy view of the fronts of their palaces. These grates were formerly called *Gelosias*, but I question whether they still retain that name, for never was so entire a revolution effected in the manners of a nation, as in this instance of jealousy. In ancient days wives were immured in Italy, and husbands were jealous: Now, no women on earth are under so little restraint, and the word jealousy is become obsolete. The shutters of their houses are plain deal boards tacked together without the least form or decoration, and not painted like ours in England; so that when a palace is shut up, it very much resembles a bridewell, or an hospital for lunatics. They likewise lay on the roofs of their houses such heavy clumsy tiles, that they very much offend the eye. House-rent is remarkably cheap for so large and so trading a city. A house of seventy pounds a year I should have guessed at near two hundred, and so of others I enquired after.

The republick is extremely rigid in what regards the quarantine; and, indeed, as they border upon those confines where the plague so frequently breaks out, they cannot be too watchful. There is not the least connivance ever practised; all letters, to whomsoever directed are first opened by the officers, and then smoked before they are delivered. A few years since, a boy got on board one of the vessels performing quarantine, and stole some tobacco; he was pursued into Venice, and shot dead in the streets. There are many custom-house officers, in their boats, watching the quarantine night and day, who would certainly kill the first man who should attempt to escape on shore, before the expiration of the quarantine.

Their churches, their pictures, and their arsenal, admit of no other observation than what is to be found in books upon that subject; I shall however mention one remark, that their



their men of war are built under cover, and not being exposed to the weather, are consequently less liable to decay.

The church, called Redentore, is a curious instance of the power of art; for though it is not to be ranked amongst the rich and expensive churches, abounding neither in gold nor marble, yet the simplicity and elegance of its structure had a wonderful influence on us the moment we entered within the door, and convinced us how deservedly Palladio is admired, and how possible it is to taste the beauty of proportion and design, without having studied the rudiments of the art.

I was present this morning in the senate-house, at an election of some officers of the state. The Venetian nobles have various methods of electing by ballot their magistrates and officers, according to the dignity of their office, but they resemble one another in the essential form so much, that the specimen I saw will give you no bad idea of the whole. Supposing there are several hundred nobles present who are to vote, just so many hundred balls are put into a box, two hundred of which, or thereabout, are golden; those who take out the golden balls are entitled to vote, and for that purpose retire with the doge and others into an adjacent room; so that, by this means, the candidates cannot know who are to be their electors. If, amongst those that have taken out the golden balls, there are any related to the candidates, they do not ballot, but stand neuter at one end of the room. The ballots of two hundred people are collected in half a minute by about forty little boys, from seven to eleven years of age; they have each their several stations, where they collect the balls from a certain number of the nobles; and running on their errand as fast as they can, a ballot for six or seven candidates is soon dispatched.

The theatres are not now open; but when they are, all the world goes thither, particularly in the season of the Carnival, where the Barcaroles (Gondoliers) make so great a figure, that it is said of them, what our Bickerstaff said of the trunk-maker in the Tatler, that what they can-

sure or applaud, is generally condemned or approved by the public; in short, that it is the barcaroles who decide the fate of an opera or play. These Barcaroles are certainly such a body of sober men as in England we have no instance of amongst the lower class of people. In masking time, however they indulge the taste of gaming, and doubtless often play with the nobles their masters; but the brownness and coarseness of their hands betray their occupation; besides that, it is impossible for them to forbear making their boasts, or their complaints, of good and bad fortune, when their dialect and deportment never fail to discover them.

The number as well as the character of this people renders their body very respectable. When one considers, that in all the great families, every gentleman keeps a distinct gondola rowed by two men, except some few who have but one rower, it will be readily conceived, that the number of Barcaroles must be very considerable. They are exceedingly proud of their station, and with some reason; for their profession leads them into the company of the greatest men of the state, and it is the fashion to converse with them, to hear their wit and humour, and applaud all they say; besides, the pay of a Barcarole is about eighteen pence English, with liveries and little perquisites, which, in so cheap a country, is a plentiful income to a sober man: accordingly, it is notorious, that all of them can afford to marry, and do marry.

The manner of rowing a gondola, standing and looking forward, may be seen in every view of Venice, and this manner is absolutely necessary for the guidance of a boat in these narrow canals; but it is curious to observe how dextrous they are by use; for it is very rare that they touch, much less endanger over-setting, though they are every instant within half an inch of each other. One cannot be an hour on these canals without seeing several of the Barcaroles shifting themselves; for it is a custom amongst them to have always a dry shirt ready to put on the moment after they have landed their fare; and they would expect to die, if by any accident they were under the necessity of



of suffering a damp shirt to dry on their bodies. On the other hand, it is curious to observe how little they dread damp sheets through all Italy, at least in summer; and the people at inns are so little apprised of an objection to damp sheets, that when you beg they would hang them before the fire, they do not understand you, and desire you will feel how wet they are, being prepossessed, that you mean they have not been washed. In fact, unless you have servants who will dry them for you, it is in vain to expect it should be done.

By a sumptuary law of the state, all the gondolas must be black, so that their appearance is very dismal; and every body, at first sight, compares the roof you sit in to a hearse. The nobles too, by a sumptuary law, cannot wear a sword, and are obliged to dress in black, and long wigs.

"Gallantry is so epidemical in this city, that few of the ladies escape the contagion. No woman can go into a public place, but in the company of a gentleman, called here, a *cavaliere servente*, and, in other parts of Italy, a *cicisbeo*. This cavaliere is always the same person; and she not only is attached to him, but to him singly; for no other woman joins the company, but it is usual for them to sit alone in the box, at the opera or play house, where they must be, in a manner, by themselves, as the theatres are so very dark that the spectators can hardly be said to be in company with one another. After the opera, the lady and her *cavaliere servente* retire to her *casine*, where they have a *tete-a-tete* for an hour or two, and then her visitors join them for the rest of the evening, or night; for on some festival and jolly days, they spend the whole night, and take mase in their way home. You must know a *casine* is nothing more than a small room, generally at or near St. Mark's Place, hired for the most part by the year, and sacred to the lady and her cavaliere; for the husband never approaches it. On the other hand, the husband has his revenge; for he never fails to be the *cavaliere servente* of some other woman; and, I am told, it would be so ridiculous for a husband to appear in publick with his wife, that there is no instance of

such a phenomenon; and therefore it is impossible for a woman to bear up against the torrent of this fashion. Were a young wife to flatter herself she had married a man for the love and esteem she bore to him, and that it would be injurious to his honour to pass so many private hours with a *cavaliere servente*, what would be the consequence? She must live for ever at home; no woman would dare to appear with her, and she could not find a man who would not exact the privileges of a *cavaliere servente*. Accordingly, it seldom happens that a bride holds out beyond a few months after marriage against this mode, and there are many examples where the cavaliere, and not the husband is the object; where the cavaliere is taken immediately into service, and for whose sake the marriage is a pretext and screen.

So many opportunities must, therefore, render this republick a second Cyprus, where all are votaries to Venus, unless it please heaven to pour down more grace amongst them, than falls to the share of other nations in this degenerate age; but the detractors deny that the husbands believe in this partial favour, and assert, they have very little fondness for their children, compared with the parents of other kingdoms. They are the children of the republick, say they, but not so certainly the children of their reputed fathers. The girls, therefore, are early sent to convents, where they remain till they marry, or die, and are visited by their fathers and mothers seldom or never; if they marry, they at once burst out from a secluded life, and a narrow education, into the scene of licentiousness I have just described.

Some of these cavalieres, according to the nature of the parties, are said to be very abject and servile, doing the meanest offices, and submitting to the grossest tyranny. Others have an ascendant over their mistresses, and there is often as much jealousy betwixt the ladies here, on the subject of their cavalieres, as in other countries on the account of their husbands; and it happens now and then, that the ladies and cavalieres separate in favour of others; but this seems to be a delicate point, and to be avoided as much



much as divorces are with us. The ambition, the rage for a *casine*, is become so essential to fashionableness, that it is ludicrous to see how low it descends amongst people who wish to be esteemed the *beau-monde*. It is impossible to refrain from laughter when such or such a man is pointed out as going to his *casine*; men that you know to have the gravest characters in every other place but a *casine*, and whom you would rather have suspected of hypocrisy, superstition, and fanaticism, than of an avowed and public gallantry.

This is the picture of Venetian amours, in the present age; but charity would lead one to hope the colours are laid on too strong. Politicians, however, pretend to give an easy solution of this licentiousness amongst the ladies: They tell you, that, in former times, the courtezans were a useful class of citizens, whose arms were always open to the wealthy, whether they were young or old; that now they have no such character among them, and the stews that are connived at, receive only the very dregs of the people. Every dissolute man of fortune is, therefore, in a manner driven into the practice of either keeping a mistress, or becoming a *cavaliere servente*: The former method is more expensive, and less honourable; the latter, consequently, the more prevalent.

The bank of the Rialto is a very small office, and the whole business is transacted by a few clerks, who sit in a small room, like an open booth, which faces the exchange. The business of the bank may be aptly compared to that of a banker in England, where merchants deposit a large sum of money, and draw upon the shop for their disbursements. At Venice, every bill of exchange of above a hundred silver ducats, that is, so many times three shillings and four pence, must be paid at the bank. This method is very concise, as a transfer is finished in half a minute: Then you avoid the trouble of weighing and examining the coin, which would be necessary in this country, where many of the sequins are light; besides that, no chicanery can be practised, in case you lose the receipts, the transfer being a sufficient testimony of the

payment. It may be presumed too, that the republic has some private views in this ordinance, besides the benefit of the merchants; for, should any sudden exigency of the state occur, they have a quantity of cash in their hands for immediate use."

*Extract from Smollett's Travels.*

"PISA is a fine old city that strikes you with the same veneration you would feel at sight of an ancient temple which bears the marks of decay without being absolutely dilapidated. The houses are well built, the streets open, straight, and well paved; the shops well furnished; and the markets well supplied. There are some elegant palaces, particularly that of the grand-duke, with a marble statue of Ferdinand III. before it. The churches are built with taste, and tolerably ornamented. There is a beautiful wharf of free-stone on each side of the river Arno, which runs through the city, and three bridges thrown over it, of which that in the middle is of marble, a pretty piece of architecture. But the number of inhabitants is very inconsiderable; and this very circumstance gives it an air of majestic solitude, which is far from being unpleasant to a man of a contemplative turn of mind. For my part, I cannot bear the tumult of a populous commercial city; and the solitude that reigns in Pisa would be a strong motive to choose it as a place of residence. Not that this would be the only inducement for living at Pisa. Here is some good company, and even a few men of taste and learning. The people in general are counted sociable and polite, and there is great plenty of provisions, at a very reasonable rate. At some distance from the more frequented parts of the city, a man may hire a large house for thirty crowns a year: But near the center, you cannot have good lodgings, ready furnished, for less than a *scudo* (about five shillings) a day. The air in summer is reckoned unwholesome by the exhalations arising from stagnant water in the neighbourhood of the city, which stands in the midst of a fertile plain, low, and marshy: yet these marshes have been considerably drained by the new canal extending from hence to Leghorn.



Leghorn. As for the Arno, it is no longer navigable for vessels of any burthen. The university of Pisa is very much decayed; and except the little business occasioned by the emperor's galleys, which are built in this town, I know of no commerce it carries on. Perhaps the inhabitants live on the produce of the country, which consists of corn, wine, and cattle. They are supplied with excellent water for drinking, by an aqueduct consisting of above five thousand arches, begun by Cosmo, and finished by Ferdinand I. grand dukes of Tuscany; it conveys the water from the mountains at the distance of five miles. This noble city, formerly the capital of a flourishing and powerful republic, which contained above one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants within its walls, is now so desolate, that grass grows in the open streets; and the number of its people do not exceed sixteen thousand.

You need not doubt but I visited the Campanile, or hanging-tower, which is a beautiful cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It stands by the cathedral, and inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular, that in dropping a plummet from the top, which is one hundred and eighty feet high, it falls sixteen feet from the base. For my part, I should never have dreamed that this inclination proceeded from any other cause, than an accidental subsidence of the foundation on this side, if some connoisseurs had not taken pains to prove it was done on purpose by the architect. Any person who has eyes may see that the pillars on that side are considerably sunk; and this is the case with the very threshold of the door by which you enter. I think it would have been a very preposterous ambition in the architects, to shew how far they could deviate from the perpendicular in this construction; because in that particular any common mason could have rivalled them; and if they really intended it as a specimen of their art, they should have shortened the pilasters on that side, so as to exhibit them intire, without the appearance of sinking. These leaning towers are not unfrequent in Italy; there is one at Bologna, and

ther at Venice, a third betwixt Venice and Ferrara, and a fourth at Ravenna; and the inclination in all of them has been supposed owing to the foundations giving way on one side only.

In the cathedral, which is a large Gothic pile, there is a great number of massy pillars of porphyry, granite, jasper, and verde antico, together with some good pictures and statues: but the greatest curiosity is that of the brass-gates, designed and executed by John of Bologna, representing, embossed in different compartments, the history of the Old and New Testament. I was so charmed with this work, that I could have stood a whole day to examine and admire it. In the Baptisterium, which stands opposite to this front, there are some beautiful marbles, particularly the font, and a pulpit, supported by the statues of different animals.

Between the cathedral and this building, about one hundred paces on one side, is the famous burying-ground, called *Campo Santo*, from its being covered with earth brought from Jerusalem. It is an oblong square, surrounded by a very high wall, and always kept shut. Within-side there is a spacious corridor round the whole space, which is a noble walk for a contemplative philosopher. It is paved chiefly with flat grave-stones. The walls are painted in fresco by Giotto, Giotto, Stephano, Bennoti, Bufalmaco, and some others of his contemporaries and disciples, who flourished immediately after the restoration of painting. The subjects are taken from the Bible. Though the manner is dry, the drawing incorrect, the design generally lame, and the colouring unnatural; yet there is a merit in the expression. And the whole remains as a curious monument of the efforts made by this noble art immediately after her revival. Here are some deceptions in perspective equally ingenious and pleasing; particularly the figures of certain animals, which exhibit exactly the same appearance, from whatever different points of view they are seen. One division of the burying-ground consists of a particular compost, which in nine days consumes the dead bodies to the bones.

In



In all probability, it is no other than common earth mixed with quicklime. At one corner of the corridore, there are the pictures of three bodies represented in the three different stages of putrefaction which they undergo when laid in this composition. At the end of the three first days the body is bloated and swelled, and the features are enlarged and distorted to such a degree, as fills the spectator with horror. At the sixth day, the swelling is subsided, and all the muscular flesh hangs loosened from the bone: At the ninth, nothing but the skeleton remains. There is a small neat chapel at one end of the *Campo Santo*, with some tombs, on one of which is a beautiful bust by Buona Roti. At the other end of the corridore, there is a range of antient Roman stone coffins, representing on the sides and covers some excellent pieces in basso-relievo. The hunting of Meleager has been greatly admired: But what struck me most, was the figure of a woman lying dead on a tomb-stone, covered with a piece of thin drapery, so delicately cut as to shew all the flexures of the attitude, and even all the swellings and sinuosities of the muscles. Instead of stone, it looks like a sheet of wet linen.

For four zechins I hired a returned coach and four from Pisa to Florence. This road, which lies along the Arno, is very good; and the country is delightful, variegated with hill and vale, wood and water, meadows and cornfields, planted and inclosed like the counties of Middlesex and Hampshire; with this difference, however, that all the trees in this track were covered with vines, and the ripe clusters, black and white, hung down in the most luxuriant and romantic abundance. The vines in this country are not planted in rows, and propped with sticks, as in France and the country of Nice, but twine around the hedge-row trees, which they almost quite cover with their foliage and fruit. The branches of the vine are extended from tree to tree, exhibiting beautiful festoons of real leaves, tendrils, and swelling clusters a foot long. By this economy the ground of the inclosure is spared for corn, grass, or any other production. The

trees commonly planted for the purpose of sustaining the vines, are maple, elm, and alder, with which last the banks of the Arno abound. This river, which is very inconsiderable with respect to the quantity of water, would be a charming pastoral stream, if it was transparent; but it is always muddy and discoloured. About ten or a dozen miles below Florence, there are some marble quarries on the side of it, from whence the blocks are conveyed in boats, when there is water enough in the river to float them, that is after heavy rains, or the melting of the snow upon the mountains of Umbria, being part of the Apennines, from whence it takes its rise."

*Extract from Political Speculations; or an Attempt to discover the Causes of the Dearness of Provisions, &c. &c.*

"A Great town, as consisting of a multitude of people, may very properly be compared to a large army; and it is well known that many great armies have been, as it were, defeated and obliged to separate themselves into smaller bodies, without encountering any other enemy than the difficulty of subsisting so many people together. A general never trusts that the fame of so great an army being assembled at a certain place will induce all the neighbouring country to bring in provisions to so sure a market; on the contrary, it is a principal branch of the art of war to know how to prevent all ingrossing and forestalling, and to bring plenty to the camp, and many officers are appointed specially for these purposes, and employed in this branch alone.

London however, and its environs which use the London markets, consisting of 1,200,000 people, at the least, is left to find its provisions as it can, without any public care to collect them; and yet it is certain that on the most moderate computation, that number of people require a compass of land for their subsistence of 122  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles square, considering that the inhabitants of the open country, and of the other towns and villages comprised therein, are also to be maintained out of the same at the same time; consequently the Londoners must be at the constant expence of a land carriage of sixty miles and upwards,



upwards, on their daily food and other requisites, besides the occupation it gives to infinite numbers of middlemen, who will be very well paid for their trouble.

This magnitude of the metropolis, which is hourly increasing, can be of no advantage, but certainly detrimental to the general welfare of the state: Neither is it the prospect of gain that draws so many inhabitants from the country and other towns thither, as much as the desire of enjoying the pleasures which abound there; for those, who set most in earnest about making their fortunes by industry, settle at Norwich, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, &c. To forbid people coming to reside in the metropolis, by any law, would be falling heavy on the liberty of the subject, and indeed would be impracticable; but the proprietors of all kinds of public diversions are, and always have been under the controul of the magistracy; and if these were banished to thirty miles distance from the capital, perhaps our master weavers might find that their manufactures would come nearer the French standard, if carried on in Wales, where labour is cheap, than in Spitalfields, where it is three times as high; many also of our country gentlemen and their ladies would content themselves with their country plays and assemblies, and regret when a law suit, or any cross business led them to spend a dirty winter in London. For when all that sort of people, whose business and station in life do not necessarily attach them to the capital, lived at their country seats, their gardens and fields surrounding their houses, abundantly supplied their tables at a very cheap rate; and though they lived with an air of grandeur from the number of their attendants, yet their servants were not of that absolute inutility of modern town footmen, but were accustomed to give their assistance occasionally in raising those comforts and necessities of life that are now to be raised by other hands, and brought from the distance sometimes of one or two hundred miles to feed the footmen and other town loiterers of our days.

Dec. 1766.

To the PRINTER, &c.  
SIR,

*Fortuna Concurfu hoc fieri, mirum est!*  
Cicero de Fin.

MY favourite reading, ever since I could read, has been in newspapers, and to them I am indebted for all my knowledge, and the greatest part of my amusement. This declaration may, at first sight appear somewhat extraordinary; but I dare say it would cease to be so, if most of the fine gentlemen about town would be as candid and ingenuous as myself: They too would freely confess, that the figure they make in company is entirely owing to the occurrences of the day, with occasional essays, and literary articles in the public papers.

I do not intend, Sir, to pay you any extravagant compliments at the expence of your brethren, though I very much approve the general plan and conduct of your paper, and am often pleased to see in it some smart thing shine through the dark cloud of politics in which all our news-papers have long been envelope.

For several months past I have resided in the country, with a very agreeable family, about forty miles from London. The environs were most delightful, and we had plenty of shooting, fishing, walking, and riding. But as the weather was frequently such as obliged us to keep within doors, we then endeavoured to amuse ourselves with cards and News-papers. Cards to those who love play, are a vast fund of amusement. Every time the spots and pictures are shuffled, they afford fresh entertainment; but this is by no means the case with regard to news-papers; for when you have once perused the four pages of unconnected occurrences, and miscellaneous advertisements, the abrupt transitions from article to article, without the smallest connection between one paragraph and another, overload and confuse the memory so much, that, when you are questioned, you can never give a tolerable account of what you have been reading. Hence it is, that one so often sees people peruse two or three news-papers, and throw them down, one after another, with the constant complaint of, *Not a syllable of*

4 M



*news*—Nothing at all in the papers, to the great discredit of those daily vehicles of intelligence, and the great detriment of you, Sir, and the rest of your brethren. Now this is extremely unjust; for the fault (as already hinted) is not in the newspapers, but in the readers having taken too copious a dose, consisting of an olio, or mixt composition of politics, religion, picking of pockets, puffs, casualties, deaths, marriages, bankruptcies, preferments, resignations, executions, lottery tickets, India bonds, Scotch pebbles, Canada bills, French chicken gloves, auctioneers, and quack doctors. What a curious jumble is this, and what wonder is it, that four folio pages of it, consisting of four columns each, should prove too potent a dose for the memory of most readers? But in pursuing this matter, I had almost lost sight of the point I had originally in view, when I began this letter; which was to shew, that *news-papers*, as well as *cards*, were capable of affording a variety of entertainment. At present I shall only mention one improvement in reading the papers, which we practised in the country with great success; and that was, after we had read the Public Ad-

vertiser in the old trite vulgar way i. e. each column by itself *downwards*, we next read two columns together *onwards*; and by this *new* method found much more entertainment than in the *common* way of reading, with a greater variety of articles curiously blended, or strikingly contrasted. In short, *blind chance* brought about the strangest connections, and frequently coupled persons and things the most heterogeneous; things so opposite in their nature and qualities, that no man alive would ever have thought of joining them together.

*—placidis corunt immilia,—  
Serpentes a vibis geminantur, tigribus agni—*

As I always carry a pencil in my pocket, Mr. Printer, I used to set down those that were most remarkable; and now send you a collection of them, to be inserted in your paper. I hope my very good friend and patron the public will receive this attempt with his usual candour and indulgence, as it tends to promote the practice of reading and to enlarge the circle of innocent amusement.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

[Pub. Adv.] PAPYRIUS CURSOR

Yesterday Dr. Jones preached at St. James's, and performed it with ease in less than sixteen minutes.

The sword of state was carried — before Sir John Fielding, and committed to Newgate.

There was a numerous and brilliant court; a down-look, and cast with one eye.

Last night, the princess royal was baptised; Mary, alias Moll Hacket, alias Black Moll.

This morning the right hon. the speaker — was convicted of keeping a disorderly house.

This day his majesty will go in state to fifteen notorious common prostitutes.

Their R. H. the dukes of York and Gloucester were bound over to their good behaviour.

At noon her R. H. the princess dowager was married to Mr. Jenkins, an eminent taylor.

Lord Chatham took his seat in the house of And was severely handled by the populace.

Several changes are talked of at court; consisting of 9040 triple bob-majors.

Friday a poor blind man fell into a saw-pit, to which he was conducted by Sir Clement Cottrel —

'Tis said that a great opposition is intended:

—Pray stop it, and the party—



A certain commoner will be created a peer.

No greater reward will be offered.

John Wilkes, Esq; set out for France,  
being charged with returning from transportation.

Last night a most terrible fire broke out  
and the evening concluded with the utmost festivity.

At a very full meeting of common council  
the greatest shew of horned cattle this season.

An indictment for murder is preferred against

The worshipful company of Apothecaries

removed to Marybone, for the benefit of the air.

The city and liberties of Westminster.

Lately come out of the country,

the Middlesex hospital, enlarged with a new Wing.

set out on his travels to foreign parts.

Beware of counterfeits, for such are abroad.

The Free Masons will hold their annal grand lodge

N. B. The utmost secrecy may be depended on.

Yesterday the new lord mayor was sworn in,  
and afterwards tossed and gored several persons.

On Tuesday last an address was presented  
it happily missed fire, and the villain made off.

when the honour of knighthood was conferred on him,  
to the great joy of that noble family.

A fine turtle, weighing upwards of eighty pounds,  
was carried before the sitting alderman.

Sunday a poor woman was suddenly taken in labour,  
the contents whereof have not yet transpired.

Whereas the said barn was set on fire by  
an incendiary letter dropped early in the morning

The king of Prussia has wrote to our court

"If you want to see life pawns in a sartin place"

A number of 5s. 3d. pieces are now coining,

To be sold to the poor at 5s. a bushel.

This morning will be married the lord viscount

and afterwards hung in chains pursuant to his sentence.

Escaped from the New Goal, Terence M'Dermot,

If he will return he will be kindly received.

He was examined before the sitting alderman,

And no questions asked.

To the public; a caution from the police,

There is more reason for this caution, than good

The executors of the late Dr. Ward continue

At the horse infirmary near Knightsbridge.

By order of the commissioners for paving

An infallible remedy for the stone and gravel.

By the king's patent, British herb tobacco,

cureth smoaky chimnies. No cure, no pay.

To be disposed of, greatly under prime cost,

Nothing under full price will be taken.

The creditors of Mary Jones are desired to meet

I will pay no debts of her contracting.



Any lady desirous of lying in privately  
will be delivered at any part of the town.

Colds caught at this season are  
The companion to the playhouse.

Wants a place of all work

A strong-bodied mare, mistress of 16 stone,

Wanted an housekeeper to an elderly gentleman,  
warranted sound, wind and limb, free from blemish.

Wanted, to take care of an elderly gentlewoman,

An active young man, just come out of the country,

To be lett, and entered on immediately,

A young woman, that will put her hand to any thing,

Horses to lett, or stand at livery,

Now lying at Horlydown,

Ready to sail for the West Indies,

The Canterbury flying machine in one day

To be sold to the best bidder,

My seat in parliament being vacated,

I have long laboured under a complaint

For ready money only.

The Turk's Head bagnio is now opened,

Where may be had price 5s. in sheets

To the curious in perukes,

The college of physicians will hold their anniversary

Notice is hereby given,

and no notice taken.

*Extract from a Pamphlet lately Published,  
intituled, State Necessity considered,  
&c.*

**T**HE first part of this pamphlet is  
upon the question, whether an  
act of indemnity was necessary for our  
ministers who advised the late embar-  
go? Which he sums up in these words:

"In short, the law is certain and ab-  
solute, though the Breach of it may  
be sometimes necessary and merito-  
rious; but law is one thing, expedien-  
cy, emergency, or necessity is another."

The next part is upon the question,  
how the necessity was occasioned?  
Upon which he writes as follows:

"Having now discussed the general  
question, whether the crown is invest-  
ed by the constitution with a power  
of dispensing with the law of the land;  
and having shewn in the particular  
instance now before us, that such a  
power has been exercised by the crown,  
let us shortly take a view of those cir-  
cumstances by which alone so direct a  
violation of the law can be excused  
and justified, so far as to have an equi-  
table claim to the indemnity of par-  
liament.

The temporary act of the former  
session having been calculated only  
to prevent the exportation till the crop  
of the succeeding year could be ascer-  
tained; and the parliament having,  
in its wisdom, retained to itself the  
power of prolonging the term in case  
of emergency by a barren harvest, a  
power they were too jealous of to trust  
out of their own hands upon the pre-  
sent occasion; the temporary act, I say,  
of the former session, prohibiting the  
exportation of corn, grain, malt, meal,  
flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, for a  
limited time, expired on the 26th of  
August. The act for the importation  
of American corn and grain (rice ex-  
cepted) without duty, as also another  
act for the importation of oats and  
oatmeal duty free, both expired on  
the 19th of September. On the 10th  
of September a proclamation by the  
king in council was issued out against  
forestallers and regrators, stating,  
"that the prices of corn were alrea-  
dy very much increased, and the same  
were likely to be much dearer, to the  
great oppression of the poor," &c. and in  
the same Gazette appeared another procla-



proclamation of the same date, to prorogue the parliament from the 26th of September to the 11th of November.

In the mean time, the price of corn increasing, the necessities of the poor growing every day more urgent, and breaking out into riots and insurrections in several parts of the kingdom; and the nation being threatened with inevitable famine from the exportation, commissions having been received from foreign parts, where the harvest had also failed, to purchase wheat at an unlimited price; the king in council issued, on the 26th of September, a proclamation, by which, after reciting the circumstances of general calamity, and the immediate danger of still greater distress to be apprehended; "and stating, that the parliament standing prorogued to the 11th day of November next, his majesty had not an opportunity of taking the advice of his parliament," &c. an embargo is thereby laid "on all ships and vessels, laden or to be laden, in the ports of Great Britain, with wheat or wheat flour, to be exported to foreign parts; and that the said embargo do continue and remain from the date hereof until the 14th of November next."

Under the circumstances recited in this proclamation, and in which the nation then stood, there is not, I believe, a man, the most zealous friend to liberty, who will hesitate to acquit those who advised the crown to interpose its authority, however contrary to law, to save this country from so dreadful a calamity as then threatened it, and which indeed began already to be felt in part. This is certainly one of those occasions in which it becomes the ministers of the crown to stand forth at their risque and peril for the salvation of the state. The danger was immediate, there was a necessity to interpose an immediate remedy, and no legal remedy was from the circumstances possible. The king in that instance acted as the father of his people, and merits only sentiments of unfeigned gratitude from us for

his tender care for our welfare; whilst his advisers in that instance deserve indemnity from the legislature for the violation of the law, and approbation, which is implied in that indemnity, to the motive and principle of their conduct. So much for the peculiar circumstances of necessity under which the apparent illegality of that prohibition is to plead its justification. It remains now for us to examine how it came to pass, that those circumstances of necessity were brought about, so as to preclude a possibility of relieving the distress of the people without violating the fundamental laws of the constitution; for after all it will avail a minister but little to extort from us an acquittal under circumstances of necessity, if it should be proved that the necessity was of his own contriving. It will indeed remove the blame a little higher, but it will only fall, perhaps, with the greater weight and censure.

As early as the middle of July \* it was by no means difficult to form some guess upon the future harvest. In fact, the price of corn at Bear-key then mounted to 45s. the quarter; and so continued rising till, in the beginning of September, it stood as high as 48s. Before the act to prohibit the exportation was expired, which was on the 26th of August, the alarm was grown universal. Application was made to all the principal ministers of state in August, by the late lord mayor, who from his most extensive dealings in the corn trade, and from the situation of his great office, could not but be well informed of the general state of corn throughout the island, since that office obliges him to establish the assize of bread for the sustenance of this metropolis; and it is therefore impossible for the ministers to plead ignorance, or that they did not foresee early the approaching calamity; if they did not themselves foresee it, others had the sagacity to point it out to them; and we may therefore safely state, that in the middle of August at farthest they must have been apprised of the impending

\* The price of corn was higher the last week in July, and continued so through the whole month of August, than it had been at any time when the parliament thought fit to lay the prohibition.



ing evil. Had they thought fit therefore at that time to have issued a proclamation, that whereas the parliament stood prorogued to the 16th of September, it should then meet to take this very important matter under their consideration, they might have given a notice of at least thirty days, and parliament might then have had the power to prevent the distress and oppression of the poor, by prolonging the term of three expiring temporary laws, all necessary to produce an effect adequate to the danger with which we were threatened. What did the ministers do upon this occasion? they shut their ears against the advice of those who foretold these calamities, they suffered the distress to augment from day to day, till on the 10th of September, when wheat stood at 4s. when the oppression of the poor was already grievous, though with the highest probability of increasing, a proclamation was issued out for their redress; but a proclamation to what purpose? to declare that the price of wheat, already high, would become still higher, and to tell the people that they were entitled to their share of such corn as was found in the hands of forestallers and regrators. What effect could such a proclamation be expected to produce, but that which it had already produced in the year fifty-six: viz. to warn the avarice of the interested farmer, not to produce his corn whilst there was a prospect assured to him of a still better market if he held out; at the same time that the temptation of plundering corn, under the pretence of doing themselves justice upon forestallers, regrators and ingrossers, incited the needy and discontented populace to riot and insurrection. This, however, was the only remedy offered to the necessities of a starving people; but as if the ministers were determined to put it out of their own power to give them any effectual relief, it was accompanied with what?—a prorogation of parliament to the eleventh of November.

By this means all advice of parliament was in any case precluded, all legal restrictions, as well as effectual provisions to increase the stock were entirely put out of the question. The importation from America of corn, as well as that of oats and oatmeal, were

to expire of course without a possibility of their being renewed; riots, tumults, and rebellion, might have burst forth in the bowels of the state, and parliament was put out of the power of the king by this extraordinary prorogation; and at last, when the evil could no longer be palliated, and the cries of the people roused even the ministers from their indolence, administration found that they had not left to themselves the power to do that legally, which however they were obliged to do illegally; or the nation must have perished under their hands. The prohibition then was at last laid by royal authority; but to what bounds does the prohibition confine itself? Why, to wheat and to wheat-flour only. The ministers hearing complaint only of the wheat harvest, imagined that other corn might be safely exported, and not knowing that all grain will be affected by the scarcity of one grain, and that the consideration of grain in general cannot be separated, and in fact never is separated; they suffered such an exportation of barley, after the embargo had been laid, as, I have been very credibly informed by persons of the most unexceptionable authority in matters of this nature, would have sufficed the consumption of the distilleries of Great Britain for two years: this is a fact that may be easily ascertained.

*[The rest in our next.]*  
*Account of the Earl of Warwick, a new Tragedy, performed at Drury-lane Theatre.*

**THE PERSONS.**  
 Warwick, Mr. Holland.  
 Edward, Mr. Powell.  
 Pembroke, Mr. Bensley.  
 Suffolk, Mr. Packer.  
 Clifford, Miss Plym.  
 Elizabeth, Mrs. Palmer.  
 Margaret of Anjou, Mrs. Yates.

**F A B L E.**  
**N**EVIL, the great earl of Warwick, having been sent over to France by King Edward, to negotiate a marriage between Bona, the French monarch's daughter, and the English prince—Edward, during Warwick's absence, falls desperately in love with Elizabeth Woodville, and sends Suffolk with repeated offers to that lady of his hand; but Elizabeth, though



though she conceives the highest esteem for the merit of her royal lover, generously declines the dazzling proposal, on account of an attachment which she entertains for another, who is the sole possessor of her heart.

During this negotiation between the king and Elizabeth, Warwick returns from France, where he has signed the marriage treaty; and expecting to be received with the utmost warmth of friendship by Edward, to whom he was bound in the strictest bonds of amity, and on whom he had conferred no less an obligation than the crown, is not a little surprized at being desired to attend the king formally in council, to deliver an account of his embassy; but his mortification is considerably aggravated, when he comes into the council-chamber, to find the king utterly disinclined to fulfil the treaty just concluded with the court of France: naturally open, generous, and impetuous, he reproves Edward very sharply for the duplicity of his conduct, in sending him on so shameful an embassy; and the other, after endeavouring to vindicate himself, by asserting his title to make a free election of a wife in common with the rest of mankind, retires, desiring Warwick, if he has either duty or affection, to speak no more of Bona.

In the distracted state of mind in which the behaviour of Edward leaves Warwick, Margaret of Anjou, queen of the deposed Henry the VIth, who is a prisoner, but treated nobly, and lodged in the king's palace, finds him; and this artful princess, who wants to occasion a breach between him and Edward, so effectually works him to her purpose, by telling him the object of the king's love (who is nothing less than Warwick's own intended wife, though the circumstance of his connexion with Elizabeth, is a total secret to the king) that he concludes a solemn league with Margaret, and determines to restore her husband Henry to the throne, upon the destruction of his friend.

The king, though he had treated Warwick thus ungenerously in regard to the embassy to France, nevertheless still loves and esteems him with the strongest cordiality; yet, unable to bear his complaints, he desires

Suffolk to keep the earl from his presence, and delivers this order just as Warwick is entering, who overhears it, and upbraids the king in very warm terms with his want of gratitude, justice, and affection. Edward, who has been informed by Suffolk, that Warwick is the object of Elizabeth's regard, retorts with the earl's secret passion for that lady; and the earl reproaches the king with an infamous design to supplant him. The altercation, however, is carried so far, that Warwick declares himself the king's enemy; and the king ordering the guards to seize him, instantly he is carried to the Tower. In the mean time Margaret escapes with her son, and, being assisted by Pembroke, raises troops very easily by means of Warwick's reputation, who is in a manner idolized by the people.

Elizabeth, the moment she hears of Warwick's imprisonment, exerts her influence over the king, and prevails upon him to forgive the warmth of her lover's temper; and then proceeds to the Tower, where she uses her weight so effectually with Warwick, that he half promises to accept of pardon, if brought by her. But while she is gone to conclude matters finally, Pembroke breaks the prison, rescues Warwick, and the earl is in a little time at the head of an army much superior to the royal forces, determined to punish the ingratitude and cruelty of Edward.

The fifth act opens with Elizabeth, who is distracted through her apprehensions for Warwick, and her esteem for the king, left, in the prosecution of the present unhappy quarrel, the rashness of the former should plunge the latter in destruction; but Suffolk coming in soon dispels her fears, by informing her, that when both armies were drawn up, and the king himself certain that the day must be determined against him, Warwick, whose friendship had now got the better of his resentment, generously forgave him at the head of all the troops, and was then in pursuit of Margaret, who had fled from the field with some squadrons at the sight of this unexpected reconciliation, with a view of obtaining fresh friends and supplies. The king coming in full of admiration and gratitude for this



last instance of his friend's attachment, resolves to bestow Elizabeth with his own hand upon the earl the moment he returns; and every thing puts on a face of happiness, as Margaret is immediately brought in in chains, and as her son has been slain in the pursuit. But the general joy is soon interrupted; for Margaret tells the expecting friend, the impatient mistress, that she has stabbed the earl for his perfidy to her, and that he has not an hour to live. The king on this orders her immediately to the dungeon, and as she goes out Warwick is brought in by some soldiers in the agonies of death; when he pleads for Margaret, and joins Edward to Elizabeth, conjuring that lady to accept of his friend, and with his last breath advises Edward to pay a strict attention to his word, and to regard nothing so much as the happiness of his people.

#### CONDUCT.

Though in the foregoing story there is a manifest deviation from history, still this deviation is not to be attributed to the author as a fault: all that a dramatic writer has to do is to give an interesting story, and to support it with an appearance of probability. This the present writer has done; and it is but justice to acknowledge, that the conduct of his piece indicates a strong acquaintance with the rules of the drama and the business of the theatre.

#### CHARACTERS.

Finely imagined, and supported in a very masterly manner.

#### SENTIMENT.

Many new and elevated; all just; and none either trite or puerile.

#### DICTION.

Chaste, nervous, and characteristic.

#### MORAL.

Excellent; to enforce a religious observation of our words, and an inflexible regard to the principles of justice.

#### REPRESENTATION.

Admirable, with the exception only of two characters. Mr. Powell in Edward had great merit; Mr. Holland in Warwick deserves the highest approbation; but the pen must have uncommon powers of expression indeed, which can do sufficient justice to the

merit of that exquisite actress Mrs. Yates.

*Uncommon Sponges. With a Plate of three curiously engraved.*

**F** Is a branched tuberculated sponge, from Cape Coast Castle in Africa. This sponge approaches very near to the figure of the *Coralium album porosum maximum* of Sir Hans Sloane, see the hist. of Jam. vol. I. tab. 18. fig. 3. and of the *Porus albus erectior ramosus tuberculus crebris sursum spectantibus* of Morrison, See Hist. Qx. p. 3. sect. 15, tab. 10. fig. 3.

G. is the cocks-comb sponge, taken off the rocks at Hastings in Suffex, and viewed while alive in sea water.

H. is a sponge from Stavanger on the coast of Norway; this may be called the sea-fan sponge, from its great likeness to the keratophyton of that name; all its pores are surrounded with small spiculæ, which, from their minuteness, could not be well represented in the drawing.

*The Cession of Hispaniola to France, considered.*

**W**HETHER the policy and interest of this kingdom will, or ought to suffer Spain to dismember its monarchy, by giving a part of it to France, or whether she has a right so to do, I shall not take on me to determine; but this I am sure of, that since the treaty of Utrecht, a more dangerous one, both to the power and commerce of Great-Britain, has not been entered into, than that lately concluded between France, and Spain, whereby the latter cedes to the former her half of the island of Hispaniola. My reasons for thinking so, are,

That the one half of that island, which France now has, makes as much sugar, and more indigo and other West-India productions, than all our islands put together: that with the Spanish half of that island now ceded to her, Europe must be totally supplied with sugars, &c. by France, to the great detriment of the trade and navigation of this kingdom, as well as to the ruin of our West India islands.

That this island is near four hundred miles long, and 150 broad, is extremely fertile, abounding with cattle



# UNCOMMON SPONGES.









cattle and other provisions, therefore not dependent on Ireland and North America for such supplies.

That with these natural resources, joined to the cession of the Spanish half of this island to France, which she will immediately settle both from Europe and her windward islands, it will soon become, from its numbers and situation, the most formidable country in that part of the world.

That as it is to the windward, it could at any time come in aid to and cover the Havannah, Vera Cruz, or any other part of the kingdom of Mexico, which England perhaps may hereafter have occasion to attack.

That as it is but eighteen leagues to windward of Jamaica, the latter would, in times of war, be in most imminent danger, from the vicinity of such a numerous and powerful enemy, which would lay this kingdom under an absolute necessity constantly to keep a greater fleet and army in that island than has hitherto been done.

If these reasons are valid, I own I am astonished that the planters and West India merchants, and particularly those interested in Jamaica, have not been alarmed, and in a remonstrance laid this dangerous cession before administration, and thereby, if possible, to have prevented it; and which might have been insisted on with as much propriety, as the demolition of Dunkirk, or the restoring Ostend and Newport to the Queen of Hungary, because of their being dangerous to us in the hands of France.

But this important matter, which hereafter may cost us millions, seems to be thought at present not an object worthy the least attention: Thus France in profound peace, and without any expence, has made a more valuable acquisition than the whole which we retained in consequence of the late war, which cost this kingdom above sixty millions, under which enormous load and wanton profusion, the people are sinking into poverty and misery. Your's,

MARCUS AURELIUS.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

READING in the public papers  
an account of the condemnation  
Dec. 1766.

of several of those unfortunate people, who were concerned in the late riots, I felt a compassion for their situation, which I should in vain endeavour to describe in adequate terms. Some of the unhappy delinquents I have been credibly informed, were, before the commission of the crime for which they are sentenced to die, men of a general good life and conversation, tender parents, affectionate husbands, good subjects, and inoffensive neighbours: And it shocks me, that these unhappy men should be so untimely cut off on account of one rash, irregular action, an action to which they were excited by that very tenderness and affection, which, in other instances, would render them the proper objects of esteem?

But I shall be told that my compassion has got the better of my understanding. Shall a parcel of daring villains be suffered with impunity to violate their neighbours property? Far be it from me to entertain any such sentiment. I freely own they deserve punishment. But I cannot help wishing that their lives will be thought too great a forfeit for an irregularity to which they were prompted by their own feelings, and those of their starving families.

Equal crimes indeed, in the eye of the law, have an equal degree of guilt in them: But equity has respect to motives: And if any motives ought to mitigate the punishment of crimes, none can be found of greater force than those which led to the crime for which these unhappy men are condemned to suffer.

We do not find that any of them wanted to enrich themselves by their spoils. They wanted only, as far as appears, at their first assembling, get relief for their immediate necessities. They were reduced to the wretched alternative, either of dying by famine or the halter. Had their reason been as strong as their hunger, they would, we may suppose, have chosen the former, and preferred a lingering to an immediate death. However, they thought otherwise; or rather, which is more probable, they did not think at all: but suffered themselves to be guided by present appetite, which pushed them on to violate the rights of their neighbours, whereby



whereby they subjected themselves to the censure of the law.

As it must be admitted therefore that these poor men, however pressing their necessities, are guilty of an offence against law and justice, what is to be done? If their fate could be determined by my wishes, I should be for sending them to the plantations.

Give me leave to intreat the benevolent, in power, to exert themselves in behalf of these unhappy people. The ears of our most gracious sovereign are always open, as well to the voice of mercy as of justice. I could on this occasion wish, for the first time, to be a great man, that I might prostrate myself at the footstool of royalty, and become the happy instrument for rescuing the unfortunate from the jaws of death. But I shall think myself sufficiently happy, though I cannot obtain my wish, if I can prevail on any of my superiors to intercede in behalf of these men, whose crimes are rather the effect of an ill-judging rashness than a determined wickedness. Your's, &c.

BENEVOLUS.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

THE land tax seems by some of your correspondents to be a subject very little understood. When the parliamentary settlement was made, (upon the faith and credit whereof nine tenths of the land in England has since been bought) certain poor counties were to pay a certain sum, when the land tax was at 2s. in the pound; every land in those counties was rated at a certain purvey, to provide the said certain sum, so that a purchaser, from the purvey of the land he was contracting for, could ascertain how much he must pay when the land tax is at 4s. a pound (for every purvey in the county raises 100l.) therefore, for instance, say, as the purvey of the estate in question is to 100l. one general purvey, so is the proportion he is to pay, to the sum to be raised by the county when the land tax is 4s. a pound; in other words, the purchaser must pay so many crowns as the county raises hundred pounds.

We will call this an exemption from the land tax (perhaps not six-pence

a pound upon the value) I say the purchaser paid for this exemption, and bought it on the faith of parliament, as stockholders bought their stock, upon their faith that they would not be taxed, although they are as liable to it, as these lands; and the usual price of these lands, if freehold, is forty years purchase.

Again, he that bought lands in the counties that pay land tax, bought them lower in proportion, from twenty-five to thirty-five years purchase upon the gross rent, the nett income, being what a purchaser considers, and the lands bought at twenty-five years purchase produce no more nett, than those bought at forty years purchase per cent on the purchase money; this is well known to gentlemen in the house, who have lands of both sorts.

Hence it is plain, that if a law should pass, for the whole nation to pay a tax of 2s. a pound, exempted lands would immediately sink 10 per cent. in value, and the 4s. land that is eased of 2s. would rise 10 per cent. in value, just as a tax of 2s. in the pound on the stock dividends, would sink the value of stock 10 per cent. and an act passed to grant them 2s. a pound more than the dividends, would raise the value of stock 10 per cent. and thence I infer 2s. a pound levied upon all the land in England, would not be an equitable tax.

My property lies in Cumberland; (let every man speak for his own county) I now proceed to shew you, that besides the impropriety of taking (call it an exemption) from a man, which he has bought and paid for, the said county really cannot pay 2s. a pound land tax, because the landholders do not lay up 2s. a pound of their rents, in three years, so cannot pay such a sum every year.

There is a ridge of mountains, that goes from the Irish to the German sea, on the north of which this county lies, by which situation we are deprived of much benefit of the sun which you enjoy; the middle of February is the middle of our winter, and the farmers must have one half of their straw, and two thirds of their hay at that time, or their stock perishes. We cannot turn out horses and cows to graze till the beginning



of June, at which time the grass begins to be fit; add to this, that the winds and incessant rains, the latter end of the year, from Michaelmas, caused by the situation of those mountains, make it very unfavourable for goods to lie exposed.

As soon as you pass these mountains, and get into Cumberland, you perceive the air changed to a light, thin, cold air, very unfavourable to vegetation, hence the land is kept so cold and spongy, that we cannot sow oats before April, big (the substitute for barley) before June, and the wet and frost in winter, is very unfavourable for wheat, so that our lands with the vast quantity of manure we must employ, more than is necessary south of the mountains, costs one third at least more to till them, than your's do, and do not produce half the crop your's produces; this makes our crops come so dear, that I may venture to say, of all the many thousand pounds paid for bounty of corn, I never heard of a single guinea being paid bounty for corn, exported out of Cumberland, since the world began; on the contrary, we import from the counties favoured by providence, in their situation, and which are therefore taxed, many ship loads of corn every year, and it comes much cheaper than we can grow it.

We also pay the same duty for malting our big, you do for barley, and your malt is one third stronger than ours, and therefore we find it cheapest to bring our malt from Southampton, it being near a shilling a bushel cheaper than ours, the goodness considered, notwithstanding the great charge of bringing it; I might add ale and other things wherein we pay the same duty for a worse commodity, than you have, paying the same duty.

In a country like this, you may be sure there is a great deal of land let for the money, because the cost of fencing and working it is so great, the markets few and far off, the corn necessary to feed the horses procured at a great expence of labour and manure, the hay short and late got, and very often bad weather to get both corn and hay when cut.

There are about 30 lords and gentlemen, who perhaps may own a fourth

of the county, (most of the money remitted to them at London) some of these are lords of the manors of the greatest part of the other three-fourths of the county, fine arbitrary, which keeps the tenants poor to a proverb; the rest, to the number of about ten thousand, are land owners, from ten to a hundred pounds a year; there are not 40 farms in the county of 100l. a year each, mostly from 10l. to 50l. a year. These petty land owners work like slaves, they cannot afford to keep a man servant, but husband, wife, sons and daughters, all turn out to work in the fields; they wear wooden shoes, shod like a horse's foot with iron, sackcloth shirts, yarn stockings, home-spun linsley, and cloth that comes about 2s. a yard, felt hats; their diet is whey, potatoes, turneps, oatmeal bread, and oatmeal and water: they very seldom taste meat, or wheat bread, and work very hard upon this diet; they breed many children, and this coarse fare, expanding the stomach, by the great quantity they eat, to supply the nourishment necessary for the constitution, makes them grow large in bulk, and (as you may suppose) when they grow up, they post away to happier climes, and make you very good servants.

Now, sir, since notwithstanding this miserable way of living, they save nothing, you will easily see they must either starve or go naked if they pay the tax, for they cannot either feed or dress meaner; or else they must leave off breeding, for they have no trade; and as this breeding country seems necessary to the state, I hope their condition will supply the place of a better advocate, for an industrious frugal, virtuous and loyal people.

Cumberland.

Your's, &c.

*Extracts from Some Observations on the Customs and Manners of the French Nation. By P. Thicknesse, Esq;*

"NEITHER the entrance into Paris, nor the view of it at a distance, give you any thing like the idea of what a view of London must create in the eyes of a stranger; for, the entrance gate excepted, which is strikingly fine, it has much the appearance of the busy part of Southwark;



work; the streets are narrow, exceedingly crowded with people, and the houses very high.

As there is a duty upon everything brought into Paris, even upon a chicken or a leg of mutton, your baggage must undergo an examination before you enter the city; a circumstance very disagreeable at the end of a journey, under the exigencies, perhaps, of sleep, hunger, or curiosity. However, as I abhor coming in to a town at night, even in my own country, I was determined to get early into Paris, and was at the gates before noon, and drove about the town a great while before I could find an hotel that could accommodate me and my horses, there not being inns at Paris, as in London, which will receive any horses but their own, and you must find a private hotel that has stables, which I did with great difficulty, and was well lodged at six livres a day. It is to be remarked that Paris, however, has no *polite end of the town*, as we call it; in every street almost, are hotels of people of fashion. A passion prevails there for English horses, nor is there a Frenchman of any condition, who rides, that has not one or two.

Paris is certainly much inferior to London in size and beauty, yet almost every street furnishes either a church, a convent, or something worthy of attention. The Place Victoire is a small circus, and in the center thereof is a fine statue of Lewis XIV. Indeed neither this circus, nor any of the squares in Paris, are equal in size or beauty to the smallest that adorn the environs of the city of London. The Luxembourg and Tuilleries gardens are, indeed, very fine, as gardens, but not so pleasing as St. James's and Hyde Parks.

The town of St. Germain is also a very good one, and may be considered to Paris, what Richmond is to London. Here is a plentiful market every day, and I have eat many mac-karel here perfectly fresh, though brought from Dieppe. The wine made here, and within a few leagues, is very good; I have some which cost only two guineas per hoghead, that is as good wine as I ever desire to drink. In whatever province a man

lives in France, he should be content with the wine of that province: he is sure that to drink is wholesome and good; but if you send for wine of another province, it is frequently corrupted, for they can brew in France as well as in England.

The great number of crosses, crucifixes, saints, &c. that are to be seen in every corner of the towns in France, and upon the public highways, are a continual memento to the poor, and a check to their committing violence to travellers. I am far from laughing at these objects, as is too commonly done by protestants who travel here, nor considering that they contribute to their own preservation. I wish the commonalty of our poor had some kind of check that would prove as powerful.

The last time I was at Versailles, I saw the queen dine alone in her bed-chamber, and her daughters, the princesses in another apartment. I also was present when the dauphin signed a marriage covenant in the presence of a cardinal, and the officers of state. The queen is a little cheerful looking woman, and though she was but just recovered from a dangerous fit of illness, she condescended to walk through the apartments, (her sedan chair following her) that those who had not seen her, might have an opportunity; and those who knew her might rejoice, and congratulate her upon her recovery; for she is a good woman, and much beloved; indeed the whole royal family are remarkable for their good nature. The dauphin is of a fair complexion, and looks rather sickly; and his brother, Le Comte de Provence, often rallies him, and says he will be king; he is indeed a most sprightly and captivating child.

At the court of France there is no kissing of hands, as with us. When a stranger is presented (which must be by the ambassador of his country) the ambassador mentions his name to the king, who returns the bow, but never speaks; not from pride, for he seems to have none, but to avoid the common place questions that must be put upon such occasions. What is very singular is, that you are admitted into the king's bedchamber to see him



him dress, even to the putting on his shirt, during part of which time, four or five bishops are upon their knees praying for him at his bed-side." 6003

St. Germain, Aug. 25, 1766.

"Exclusive of considering Lewis XV. as a king, he is certainly a remarkable handsome man; I have seen none of his subjects more so, and few so well; his goodly countenance plainly discovers that he is a humane and generous prince. He would fain have saved the life of the assassin Damien, but in this instance only, his parliament and subjects would not permit him to use his own despotic power; in which, however, they perhaps shewed more loyalty than humanity; for Damien was certainly a poor fanatic, without any accomplice, and actuated by his own blind zeal and ignorance. However, such an extraordinary and daring attempt, after all, even made upon the person of a private man, requires, at least, capital punishment; and though I think he ought not to have lived, I cannot think of the manner in which he suffered, without horror." 6004

Now I am upon this subject, I cannot forbear telling you of an execution that I believe will give you some pleasure. I own it did me. During the late war, an officer of high rank was going post from Paris, to take upon him the command of the French fleet at Toulon; his servants, baggage, and most of his retinue, were gone before him, and he travelled in his cap and great coat in a very private manner. At the gates of one of the towns he passed through, the officers of the customs were rather rude in examining his baggage, &c. and this delay occasioned his speaking to them with some degree of severity; this the officers so resented, that they as wickedly, as privately, put into his portmanteau a pound or two of tobacco, and some other things, that were contraband; and when he had proceeded ten or twenty miles farther on his journey, they pursued and overtook him, and there insisted on a re-examination of his baggage; and found the snuff, &c. which they alone knew to be there. Upon this he was stopped, and taken before the proper

officer of the next town, to be dealt with according to the laws of the country. He in vain pleaded his own innocence, and the guilt of these villains, before a magistrate, who seemed determined to detain and punish him; when the general, unable to conceal his rank, or stifle his resentment any longer, instantly threw back his great coat, and discovered his *condon bleu*, and declared who and what he was, and upon what service he was going; and at the same time assured the two accusers, and the magistrate who had hitherto sided with them, that he would not leave that town till he had seen them all three hanged; and he was in some measure as good as his word, for the two principals were executed before he did.

During the war in forty-five, a poor Scotch gentleman at Paris, was taken up and put into the Bastille, under a suspicion of being a spy, or, in some other shape an enemy to the state. Though the man was innocent, yet he was greatly alarmed and terrified upon being so confined; but finding himself lodged in handsome apartments, and every necessary of life provided for him at the king's expence (for he was a royal prisoner) besides an excellent dinner, the Scotchman became not only content, but perfectly happy. The poor man it seems, was a gentleman in distress, without fortune or friends: and the person from whom I had this story, assured me, that the Scotchman declared to him, that when the officer of the Bastille told him he was soon to be dismissed, he thought he should have become *dast* with sorrow, for he knew not where to go, nor how to live; and would have thought himself much obliged to the state, had they sentenced him to perpetual imprisonment in the Bastille. The aged countenance of this castle its high towers, and the idea that no person is scarce ever admitted into it, but against their inclination (the poor Scotchman above excepted) and standing as it were to overlook, and keep in awe a whole city renders it an object of great curiosity, and according to my ideas the *outside* is much the handsomest part of it." 6005

In whatever province a man



Farewell ye green fields and sweet groves where Phillis  
 engag'd my fond heart, Where nightingales warble their loves, and  
 nature is dress'd without art; No pleasure  
 they now can afford Nor music can lull me  
 to rest: For Phillis proves false to her word,  
 And Strephon can ne-ver be blest.

## II.

Of times by the side of a spring,  
 Where roses and lillies appear,  
 Gay Phillis of Strephon would sing,  
 For Strephon was all she held dear;  
 So soon as she found by my eyes,  
 The passion that glow'd in my breast,  
 She then to my grief and surprize,  
 Prev'd all she had said was a jest.

## III.

Too soon, to my sorrow, I find,  
 The beauties alone that will last,  
 Are those, that are fix'd in the mind;  
 Which Envy, or Time, cannot blast;  
 Beware then, beware how ye trust,  
 Coquets who to love make pretence;  
 For Phillis to me had been just,  
 If nature had blest her with sense.



## POETICAL ESSAYS.

## ODE TO SLEEP.

By the Rev. Mr. HOLLAND.

Not all that nature's azure round contains  
Would bribe thee to the roof, where hell-  
born malice reigns.

## I.

OFFSPRING of night, whose languid  
visage wears  
Death's milder lineaments! Thy friendly  
art,  
With lenient balm, the drooping soul re-  
And in a sweet oblivion laps the heart:  
Around my couch thy noiseless wings diffuse;  
Fraught with ambrosial scents, and evening's  
opiate dew.

## II.

The vent'rous seaman, 'mid the rocking  
shrouds, [roll foregoes;  
Touch'd with thy potent wand, his  
While thund'ring billows mingle with the  
clouds,

Hangs on the mast in terrible repose:  
Stretch'd on his shield beneath inominous  
skies, [eyes.  
Th'intrepid warrior veils his formidable

## III.

Then why, capricious power, so long de-  
lay'd  
Thy genial blessings to my rural hill?  
Whose solemn brow no ruder sounds in-  
vade [rill;  
Than drowly murmurs from a falling  
Than the warm-whisper'd sigh, when lovers  
true [new.  
Beneath their fav'rite oak the tender vow re-

## IV.

The traitor, canopy'd with lordly pride,  
On hissing serpents bows his perjur'd  
head; [hide,  
The mute attendants guard their patron's  
And tapers burn as round the noble  
head:  
But oh! he lives: That faulchion, gleaming  
nigh, [fery.  
Betrays his guilty fears; that groan, his mi-

## V.

Th'impure recesses of adul't'rous lust,  
The ghastly ruffian's floor, with slaugh-  
ter red,  
Thy vices shun; where conscience, ever  
just, [bed;  
And vengeful furies haunt the cursed  
While hideous shrieks and livid light appall  
The traveller wand'ring near th'inhospitable  
wall.

## VI.

Not all the treasures of the radiant west,  
Or precious gems that eastern quarries  
hold,  
Would give one placid hour of cordial  
rest [for gold:  
To the pale slave, whose bosom pines

## VII.

How regular the ways of Providence!  
Though various: On a promontory's  
brow  
The eagle slumbers; safe in innocence  
The humble lark on trodden plains be-  
low:  
These with the setting sun: Then tygers  
howl [the pole.  
In deserts: These retire, as morning paints

## VIII.

Earth, ocean, air, thy ancient empire own,  
Majestic man! exalt thy awful voice;  
Grasp firm thy sceptre; fix thy regal  
crown:

And in unrivall'd sovereignty rejoice:  
Yet mark, how crimes degrade thy honour'd  
race [the grass.  
Beneath the sleeping worm, that glistens in

## IX.

My soul the chains of lawless passion  
spurns  
With honest indignation: yet betray'd  
To various ills, in dust and ashes mourns,  
Her ardours quench'd, her vivid pow'rs  
decay'd:  
Misfortune opes her quiver; ling'ring pain  
And sickness dip the parts in more than In-  
dian bane.

## X.

Some lofty minds, that boast a vig'rous  
frame,  
Adversity's rough storms undaunted bear;  
Their faculties, expanding, brighter flame,  
Like beacons, blazing in a ruffled air:  
But in a feeble heart, the spark divine  
Fades as a dying lamp, and all its hopes de-  
cline.

## XI.

O! when shall I, soft sleep, thy influence  
find?  
What happy clime the gentle charm  
will yield?  
Waft me, ye sails, where blows the tepid  
wind [the field:  
O'er orange-flow'rs, and citrons strew  
Ah! no: 'mid these my hapless youth has  
stray'd, [grant shade.  
Nor met thy soothing smiles within the fra-

## XII.

The swain, extended by romantic dream,  
Hugs bright-ey'd phantoms, and delu-  
sive joys;  
The monarch triumphs in imperial dreams  
Of vanquish'd realms, and sanguinary  
toys  
No



No gaudy scenes of pictur'd bliss I crave;  
But peace profound as death, and silent as the grave.

## XIII.

Is there a sage, whose philosophic mind,  
Lur'd by the moon's wan lustre, upward springs,  
Swift as the darted beam; and, unconfin'd,  
It's bold flight 'mid stupendous wonders wings,  
Where never pinion soar'd? Thy power restrain,  
Nor with lethargic clouds his grand ideas

## XIV.

Is there a bard, whose spirit-piercing lays  
(Sublime and glowing with terrific fire)  
Pour to you list'ning orbs his Maker's praise?  
'Twere sacrilege to hush the pious lyre.  
A voice forbids; and angels, glitt'ring round,  
Strike their symphonious harps, while earth  
and heav'n resound.

## XV.

But when some wretch, in pensive mood withdrawn  
To a lone vale, or melancholy grove,  
From dewy-finger'd eve to purple dawn  
Bemoans his sufferings, as a wounded dove  
'Tis thine, his bleeding anguish to allunge,  
Spread, like the mantling vine, o'er all his hermitage.

## XVI.

For me; though, careless of my suppliant  
No strain, can win thee to this flatt'ring  
The willing tomb will lay my sorrows low,  
Where mingled sleep th'oppressor and  
th'oppress'd;  
'Till heav'n to one eternal morn restore  
My ravish'd eyes; and thou and death shall  
be no more.

PROLOGUE to The Earl of Warwick,  
written by GEORGE COLMAN,  
Esq; spoken by Mr. Bensley.

EVERE each poet's lot; but sure most  
Is the condition of the playhouse bard;  
Doom'd to hear all that wou'd be critics  
talk,  
And in the go-cart of dull rules to walk!  
"Yet authors multiply," you say. 'Tis  
true.

But what a numerous Crop of critics too!  
Scholars alone of old durst judge and write;  
But now each journalist turns stargazer,  
Quintilians in each coffeehouse you meet,  
And many a Longinus walks the street.

In Shakespeare's days, when his adven-  
t'rous muse,  
A muse of fire! durst each bold licence use,  
Her noble ardour met no critic's phlegm,  
To check wild fancy, or her flights condemn:  
Ariels and Calibans unblam'd she drew,  
Or goblins, ghosts, and witches, brought  
to view.

If to historic truth she shap'd her verse,  
A nation's annals freely she'd rehearse;  
Bring Rome's or England's story on the stage,  
And run, in three short hours, thro' half an  
[dread,  
Our bard, you'll own, was fill'd with  
In Shakespeare's awful footsteps dars not  
tread;  
Thro' the wide field of hist'ry tears to stray,  
And build upon one narrow spot his play;  
Steps not from realm to realm, whole ages  
between, a shew seldom may draw  
But barely changes twice or thrice his scene:  
While Shakespeare vaults on the poetic wire,  
And pleads spectators fearfully admire.  
Our bard, wa'eritic pole between his hands,  
On the tight rope, scarce balanc'd, trem-  
bling stands;  
Slowly and cautiously his way he makes,  
And fears to fall at ev'ry step he takes;  
While then fierce Warwick he before you  
brings,  
That setter-up and puller-down of kings,  
With British candour dissipate his fear!  
An English story fits an English ear.  
Though hard and crude you deem his first  
essay,  
A second may your favours well repay;  
Applause may nerve his verse, and cheer his  
heart,  
And teach the practice of this dangerous art.

## EPILOGUE, written by Mr. GARRICK.

Spoken by Mrs. Yates.

EXHAUSTED quite with prisons, racks  
and death,  
Permit me here to take a little breath!  
You, who have seen my actions, known their  
springs,

Say, are we women such insipid things?  
Say, lords of the creation, mighty men!  
In what have you surpass'd us, where and  
when?

I come to know to whom the palm is due;  
To us weak vessels, or to stronger you?  
Against your conqu'ring swords I draw—my  
fan,

Come on!—now party Marg'ret, if you can.  
(Sets herself in a posture of defence.

Stand up, ye boasters! (to the pit) don't  
there sneaking sit.

Are you for pleasure, politics, or wit?  
The boxes smile to see me scold the pit.

Their turn is next—and tho' I will not wrong  
'em,

A woeful havoc there will be among 'em.—  
You, our best friends, (Speaking to the pit)

love, cherish, and respect us;  
Not take our fortunes, marry, and neglect us.

You think, indeed, that, at you please, you  
rule us,

And with a strange importance often school  
Yet let each citizen describe a brother,

I'll tell you what you say of one another.  
My neighbour's land, poor soul, a woful life.

A worthy man—but govern'd by his wife!  
How



How say you?—What, all silent!—then his  
We rule the city—Now, great first to you.  
(To the ladies.)  
What is your boast?—Woe'd you'd like me,  
have done, great first to you.  
To free a captive wife, or save a son?  
Rather than run such dangers of your dish,  
You'd leave your children—and look up your  
wives.  
When with your noblest deeds a nation rings,  
You are but puppets, and we play the strings—  
We plan no battles—true—but out of sight,  
Crack goes the fan—and armies halt by fight!  
You have th' advantage, ladies! wisely reap it,  
And let me hint the only way to keep it:  
Let men of vain ideas have their fill,  
Frown, bounce, stride, strut, while you  
with happy skill,  
Like anglers, use the finest filken thread;  
Give line enough—nor check a tugging head:  
The fish will flounder—you, with gentle hand,  
And soft degrees, must bring the trout to land:  
A more specific nostrum cannot be—  
Probatum est—and never fails with me.

# RURAL PLEASURE.

O Bear me quick, Aonian Maids,  
From crowded haunts, to rural shades;  
Where I from noise may shelter find  
And feel tranquility of mind;  
Unmix'd with the tumultuous strife  
And discord of a city life.  
With you, ye virgins, let me range,  
Far from the buzzing, throng'd Exchange;  
Thro' ev'ry meadow, field, and grove,  
Where soft-ey'd Peace delights to rove,  
Where Plenty opes her copious hosp,  
Where Ceres spreads the rip'ning corn,  
Where Flora too her charms discloses,  
And scatters pinks, and roses,  
Which with their various colours bright,  
Attract and captivate the sight—  
Look up,—with admiration view  
And transport—yon celestial Blue!  
Can Art produce so bright a hue?  
Look down—survey yon verdant scene!  
Can Art produce so gay a green?  
To these her tints but faintly shine,  
Tho' Connoisseurs cry out—divine!  
The whispers soft of rustling reeds,  
The sprightly neigh of joyous steeds,  
The bleatings of the harmless lambs,  
As they trot by their fleecy dams,  
The bull's loud bellow, deep and strong,  
As boldly he stalks along,  
The whetting of a mower's scythe,  
Join'd to his clear-ton'd whistle-blythe,  
The cawing of high-nest'd crows,  
The lullaby of murm'ring brooks,  
The purling motion of a mill,  
All these with constant pleasure fill  
The rural ear, while all around  
Echo spreads each rural sound.  
Much do I pity him who ne'er  
(Or bus self bent) is free from care,  
Dec. 1766.

Who, with a dull and leaden eye,  
Stares at the wonders of the sky,  
And views the beautiful creation  
Without one bound of exultation;  
He sees no charms in row'ring trees,  
He hears no music in a breeze,  
He feels no transport to behold  
A sable cloud bedeck'd with gold—  
The lark's shrill matins, sweet and loud,  
While breaking thro' a morning cloud,  
The nightly strains of Philomel,  
Who, as the fabled poets tell,  
Pours out her melancholy lay,  
Leaning against a thorny spray;  
The chirping sparrow's am'rous call,  
The rushing of a water-fall,  
Which dashes with impetuous roar,  
Like billows bursting on the shore;  
The plaintive turtle's tender coo,  
The hum of bees, who brush the dew  
From fragrant flow'rets, while they roam  
To bring sweet scented treasures home:  
All these the rural ear delight,  
While rural views enchant the sight.  
The jocund milk maid's carols sweet,  
Tripping along with nimble feet,  
With rosy cheek and hoany eyne  
To fetch her pail, and milk her kine;  
The plodding ploughman's rugged note,  
Thrust from a downright English throat:  
The far off curfew's solemn toll,  
Or bells which musically roll  
In concert full—the hasty show'r  
Which patters o'er a wood-bine bow'r,  
The distant tinkling of a team,  
Slow nodding by fair Cynthia's beam,  
Which gilds the gloomy brow of night  
With a serene and paly light:  
These are the sounds which never tire  
The rural ear, but thought inspire,  
And wake the poet's slumbering lyre.

TO GEORGE THOMAS.  
CURST is th' infernal fiend as he,  
That youth who fondly doats on thee;  
Who lur'd by thy seducing smiles,  
And quench'd by thy wanton wiles,  
Glees by thy eyes, and charmed by thee,  
And to thy will, his own submits,  
Sons of men, shall be his slaves and done,  
And thy impure exhibitions done,  
Remorse and shame will rack his rest,  
And plant the poisonous seeds in his breast;  
How will he sorely then repent,  
A life in dissoluteness spent,  
Whom every moment shroud with dust  
Is recollected with disgust.  
What varied miseries combine  
To attack the harden'd libertine:  
Sometimes a fever's rapid flame,  
Which physic vainly tries to tame,  
Rages with unresisted sway,  
And ruttily tears life's props away:  
Sometimes a slow, consuming fire  
Kindled at first by loose desire,



Saps all the outworks of the heart,  
And then destroys that vital part.  
Disease a thousand shapes displays,  
To shorten sin's corrupted days;  
But wretched in a high degree,  
Must the death-doom'd delinquent be,  
Who, fond of life, to die afraid,  
By horror's darkest shades dismay'd,  
Now dreads, now supplicates the blow  
Which puts an end to human woe.  
This, Thais, is a rueful sight,  
Oppos'd to scenes of soft delight,  
Yet, Thais I but paint the truth,  
To warn each gay, enamour'd youth,  
In time, to shun thy syren charms,  
Left, circled in thy snowy arms,  
He vainly may lament the hour  
In which he yielded to thy pow'r;  
In which, by love, and thee betray'd,  
From virtue's peaceful paths he stray'd.

## STANZAS ON ENVY.

ENVY, an impartial passion,  
To no sex or age confin'd,  
Racks, alike the man of fashion  
And the low, untutor'd hind.  
Not only lady Babs and Bridgets,  
Are by envy robb'd of rest,

Simple Sofah has her fidgets,  
When her rival's better drest.  
Those who at St. James's shining,  
Seem the happiest beings there;  
Oft from thence, with envy pining,  
Carry home a load of care.  
Wealthy cuts in riches rolling,  
By the poor beheld with awe,  
Players thro' the country strolling,  
Judges learned in the law;  
Giddy girls and matrons steady;  
By the most ingenuous ways,  
To torment themselves are ready,  
Envy on their vitals preys.  
To an envious disposition  
Half the ill in life we owe,  
And with that, in no condition  
Are our bosoms free from woe.  
Envy thro' the whole creation  
Stirs up discontent and strife,  
Busy, in each public station,  
Active too in private life.  
Stung by envy, many wise men,  
In their looks their pangs have shown;  
Monarchs, ministers, excitemen,  
To this passion all are prone.

## THE MONTHLY

## CHRONOLOGER.

THURSDAY, Nov. 27.

At H E barns, graineries, wheat-  
ricks, &c. of a farmer near  
Hitchin, in Hertfordshire,  
were consumed by fire.

FRIDAY, 28.

By the flying out of a spark  
from a Lanthorn, in the front of the waggon,  
into the hay-bag, of the Sheffield carrier,  
much damage was done to the goods by  
fire, between Lamport and Maidwell, in  
Northamptonshire.

SUNDAY, 30.

The house of Captain Pain (who was  
just returned from a voyage to the West-In-  
dies and with fond affection to embrace his  
family) at Mile end, was consumed by fire,  
and two of his infant children perished in  
the flames.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.

The following gentlemen were elected of  
the council of the Royal Society, for 1767:  
James earl of Morton; Francis Blake; James  
Burrow, John Campbell, Esqs. Hon. Henry  
Cavendish, Charles bishop of St. David's,  
Samuel Dyer, Esq; Benj. Franklin, M.D. N.  
Maskelyne, M. Astron. royal, Mat. May,  
M. D. Cha. Morton, M. D. N. Munckley,  
M. D. Pat. Murdock, D. D. James Parsons,  
M. D. Mr. Percival Pott, John Rose, D. D.  
Eug. Saunders, D. D. John Silver, M. D.

Ralph Earl Verney, James West, Daniel  
Wray, Esqs.

And the following gentlemen were elected  
officers for the said year, viz.

The earl of Morton, President.

James West, Esq; treasurer.

Charles Morton, M. D. } Secretaries.

Matthew May, M. D. }

At the same time a gold medal was deli-  
vered to each of the following gentlemen,  
viz. William Brownrigg, M. D. of White-  
haven, F. R. S. to Edw. Delaval, Esq;  
F. R. S. and to the Hon. Henry Cavendish,  
F. R. S. for curious experiments communi-  
cated to the society.

No 20099, was drawn a prize of 10000l.  
in the present lottery.

TUESDAY, 2.

A remarkable cause was tried before the  
Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Salusbury, kn.  
judge of the high court of adm'rality, where-  
in Thomas Bennet, late a midshipman on  
board the East India ship Denham, whereof  
Capt. Tryon was commander, on behalf of  
himself and the rest of the mariners belong-  
ing to the said ship were plaintiffs; and Bar-  
rington Buggins, Esq; owner of the said  
ship defendant. The question before the  
court was, whether the sailors had forfeited  
their wages by reason of the ship being burnt  
in the East Indies, by order of the governor



and council of Bancoolen. On hearing the evidence on both sides, the judge was pleased to pronounce sentence in favour of the plaintiffs, with full costs of suit.

TUESDAY, 16.

His majesty, by commission, gave the royal assent to the acts, to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; and also the extraction of low wines, and spirits from wheat and wheat flour.—To continue the act for allowing the importation of beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland duty free, for a limited time.—To amend an act of last session for repealing certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America upon certain East India goods exported from Great Britain, and for encouraging, regulating and securing several branches of trade of this kingdom and the British dominions in America, as relates to the exportation of non-enumerated goods.—For allowing the importation of wheat and wheat-flour from any part of Europe into this kingdom, duty free, till the 1st of March next.—For allowing the free importation of wheat and wheat-flour from his majesty's colonies in America into this kingdom, duty free for a limited time.—For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the year 1767.—For the better protection and security of all persons who have acted in pursuance of, or in obedience to, the late order of council for laying an embargo on wheat and wheat-flour, and for discharging all proceedings against any persons for or on account of the said embargo.—For allowing the free importation of oats, oatmeal, rye, rye-meal, &c.—For obviating doubts which have arisen with respect to the taking of certain oaths by justices of the peace upon the issuing of any new commissions, &c. After which both houses adjourned for the holidays.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

No 9861, was drawn a prize of 10000l. in the lottery.

TUESDAY, 23.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when John Winter, a lad of 15, for horse stealing; William Walker and William Johnson, for a foot pad robbery; William Thornhill, for forgery; William Collins, for an highway robbery; and Samuel Orton, for forging a letter of attorney, &c. (See p. 488) received sentence of death. Thirty-one were sentenced to transportation for seven years, three to be branded, and one to be whipped.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

The lottery ended drawing, and No. 2889, was last drawn, was entitled to 1000l. (See p. 597.)

About the middle of the month an accident happened at St. Clement's church attended with very bad consequences. The church-wardens and overseers of the Parish,

having been informed that some of the coffins in the vault were robbed by some of the inferior parish officers, went to examine the same: While they were there, a spark dropped from a link they had carried with them, which quickly set fire to one of the coffins, which by degrees reached all the rest, and continued burning till seven o'clock the next day before the same was discovered. The smoke and stench could scarce be endured. The engines were employed to extinguish the fire as soon as it was discovered, by endeavouring to fill the vault with water, as they could not get into the same, or even within-side of the church-door. The damage was considerable; and it was supposed to be wilfully set on fire by the plunderers.

The company of tin-plate workers have been admitted a livery company of this city.

Five rioters received sentence of death at Reading, under the special commission (See p. 567.) and four, of transportation for seven years: At Norwich, eight, at Salisbury thirteen, at Gloucester nine, also received sentence of death; but most of them had afterwards respites during the king's pleasure.

York, Dec. 16. On Tuesday last about ten o'clock at night, was finished the felling of the famous ash at East Newton in this county; which tree is supposed the largest and finest in this kingdom by good judges. A great number of hands had been employed in the felling from Monday Morning. Mr. Richard Darley of Hufthwaite in this county, the purchaser, has delivered in the following account of it: viz. the length of the whole tree, twenty eight yards; the length of the bole, five yards; the root, as it is dug up, every way four yards; the girdle of the bole, forty-four inches square; the girdle of the main brand, thirty-six inches square; and each of the other brands, twenty-seven inches square. Total sound workable wood, fourteen tons; top wood and broken wood, computed at seven loads. (See p. 548.)

A letter from Newcastle, dated Dec. 20, says, "A person of credit, who came from Carlisle last Saturday, says, that two officers who were in the ship with Gen. Stanwix, passed through there last week in their way to London, and gave the following account: That a few hours after they left the Irish shore, a storm arose, and the ship proving leaky, they got some of the sailors to hoist out the boat, and went into it, when they used every argument with the general and his family to induce them to leave the ship, but without effect; and that after being at sea thirty-six hours they got into a port on the coast of Scotland, near Galloway. The general had his lady, his only daughter, a young lady of fortune a relation, and four servants with him, who are all, according



to these officers account, certainly lost, as the ship could not in their opinion keep above water many hours after they left her. (See p. 598.)

So many extraordinary indications of the mildness of the weather could perhaps never be produced at this advanced season as in the present year. In one of the woods belonging to Lord de Despencer, near West Wycomb, Bucks, there were leaves upon some of the beeches in as fresh verdure as is usual in the month of May. In the garden of Mr. Peepal, in the Parish of Holwell, Worcester, there are young gooseberries upon trees in the common ground and open air, and in St. Giles's there have been white roses blown some weeks since. A dozen of ripe strawberries were pulled in a gentleman's garden without Micklegate Bar, and there are flowers on a great many of the plants. In a garden near Micklegate, York, there are now growing several artichokes, some of them near as large as a man's fist, with which the owner treated his friends in the holidays. In several gardens about that city there are young gooseberries. And last week fine mushrooms were gathered at Heworth Moor, near the same city.

Winchester, Dec. 19. On Tuesday last the common wherry to Southampton, being loaded with eleven persons, sunk in her passage, and ten of them were unfortunately drowned, among whom were the two watermen; four of the dead bodies were since taken up and buried at Southampton.

Sherborne, Nov. 24. We have received very melancholy accounts of the loss of shipping in the Southern channel by the high winds of last week. On Tuesday noon a French snow, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. was driven in at Lyme Regis; the vessel was dashed to pieces, but the crew saved, all except one. The same day a sloop was driven in near Bournemouth, the crew all lost, the ship torn in pieces. The same evening a brig of 60 tons, laden with holland, dowls, lace, hides, &c. was driven in at Seaton, and dashed to pieces; the crew were saved, except one boy. On Wednesday evening, about four o'clock, the Bishop, David Dunlop, master, loaded with wheat from Rotterdam to Leghorn, was drove into Salcomb Regis, near Sidmouth, and dashed to pieces; the crew all saved, except the mate and one man.

A letter from Wales informs us of the dreadful inundation of the river Usk the latter end of November; by which vast numbers of cattle of all kinds, stacks of hay, and ricks of corn, were washed away, and several farmers thereby utterly ruined. The waters were up to the last stories of the houses. At Newcastle, in Cardiganshire, the bridge and three or four houses were entirely destroyed.

A fire breaking out in a tobacco cellar, at Ayr, in Scotland, on Dec. 3, by the explosion of five barrels of gunpowder, in the house above, three men lost their lives and many were wounded.

Extract of a letter from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Oct. 4.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Cuba, we are informed, that all the brick and stone buildings in Bayama, Yera, and Puerto del Principe, on that island, were totally destroyed by the same shock of an earthquake, that demolished St. Jago on the 17th of June; that some hundreds of people lost their lives therein. That a general desertion prevailed among the Spanish troops, from an apprehension of the hard labour and other difficulties they might be obliged to undergo in consequence of that dreadful calamity. And that shocks continued to be repeatedly felt in that island every day, till the 1st of August, when that gentleman left the place.

A letter from Dominica, dated Oct. 16, says, "We had another violent gale of wind here the 6th instant, which drove five vessels on shore, viz. The Phoenix, Capt. Knight, of Bristol, from Old Calabar; the ship went to pieces soon after she struck, but the slaves had been luckily landed. The brig Three Friends, Capt. Keef, from Newfoundland, is gone to pieces. The brig —, Capt. Davis, of Piscataqua, may be got off again; the other two vessels belong to the Leeward Isles. There are no less than fifty sail drove on shore at Guadalupe and Grand Terre; they suffered considerably. The snow Trevor of Liverpool, is here, with 194 slaves. They had this gale at Barbadoes also. The snow Amelia, Captain Rowland, belonging to London, was blown out there, and passed by here the 10th for Carolina, without anchors."

By Captain Gilchrist just arrived from St. Kitt's and Captain Patterson from Dominica, we have advice of another severe hurricane at those and the other neighbouring islands, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of September, in which all the vessels at Montserrat and Dominica, except Captain Patterson's, with thirteen at St. Kitt's, were drove ashore and lost; many others put to sea. At Montserrat the hurricane was attended with a terrible inundation from the mountains, which destroyed half the town, and reduced upwards of 200 people to the greatest distress.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS

REV. William Digby, M. A. had a grant of the deanery of St. Kevin, in the diocese of Clonfort, in Ireland.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. John Powley, to hold the rectory of St. Laurence, with the rectory of Newington



ington in Essex—Philip Walton, D.D. to hold the vicarage of Alton, in Hampshire, with the rectory of Mickleham, in Surrey—William Green, D.D. to hold the vicarage of Burton cum Dasset, in Warwickshire, with the rectory of Lighthornes in Worcestershire—Mr. William Greton, to hold the vicarage of Saffron-Walden and Littlebury, in Essex—John Buckner, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Southwick with that of Leominster, in Suffex.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, is presented to the living of Orget's in Essex—Mr. Gaches, to the vicarage of Wave's-Wooton, in Warwickshire—Mr. Forster, to the vicarage of Barton, in Wiltshire—Mr. Bell, to the trusteeship of St. Paul's—Mr. Sleach, to the vicarage of Pennington, in Cheshire—Mr. Robert Foley to the living of Mordiford, near Hereford—Mr. Bromhead, to the rectory of Wisley, &c. in Surrey—Mr. Jacobson, to the vicarage of Bardington, in Lincolnshire—Mr. Gardener, to the rectory of Moulsoe, in Bucks—Mr. Lathbury, to the rectory of Stow-Langroft, in Suffolk—Dr. Fawcet, to the vicarage of Newcastle—Mr. Wickstead, to the rectory of Graveley, in Cambridgeshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, Oct. 28. Rt. hon. George Montague, earl of Cardigan, is created Marquis of Monthermer, and duke of Montagu, to him and his heirs male.

Whitehall, Octob. 28. Nicholas, viscount Loftus, of the kingdom of Ireland, is created earl of Ely, in the said Kingdom—Thomas, Viscount Headfort, earl of Beccive, of Castle Beccive—William Lord Annesley, Viscount Glenawley—Edward Lord Kingston, Viscount Kingston, of Kingsborough—Sir John Meade, bart. Baron Gillford, and Viscount Clan William—Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq; baron of Ardelve, and Viscount Fortrose—John Parnell, Esq; a baronet of Ireland.

Whitehall, Nov. 8. Daniel Bull, Esq; is appointed a commissioner of Appeals in the Excise.

Whitehall Nov. 15. Rt. hon. James, Marquis of Kildare, is created duke of Leinster, in Ireland, to him and his heirs male.

Whitehall, Nov. 28. Maurice Morgann, Esq; is appointed secretary of New-Jersey; George Browne, Esq; secretary and provost marshal of Bermuda; Thomas Cumming, Esq; vendue-master, of New York; John Stuart, Esq; vendue master of St. Nevis, St. Kitt's, &c. &c. all in America.

Whitehall, Nov. 22. Sir James Gray, bart. is appointed ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to the king of Spain,

and David, Lord Cardross, secretary of the said embassy—John West, Esq; a commissioner of the customs, in Scotland.

From the rest of the Papers.

Col. Guy Carleton, is appointed brigadier general of the forces in America—Mr. Sergeant Hewer, a judge of the court of King's Bench—John Stanhope, Esq; is elected recorder of Doncaster.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

BATH—John Smith, Esq; in the room of the earl of Chatham. Christchurch: Hon. Thomas Robinson, re-elected on promotion. Coventry. Vice Beauchamp, in the room of judge Hewer. Harwich. Rt. hon. Charles Townshend, re-elected on promotion. Honiton: Sir Geo. Yonge, re-elected, on promotion. Hythe. Col. Amherst, in the room of William Glanville, Esq; deceased. Scarborough: Mr. Osbaldeston, in the room of his brother deceased. Wycombe: Isaac Barre, Esq; re-elected on promotion.

#### B-KR-PTS.

ALBION Peter Warren, of Craven Street, wine merchant. David Richardson, of St. James, Westminster, hatter and draper. James Woodroffe, of Tufon Street, timber-merchant and cabinet-maker. John New, of the Mint, victualler. Thomas Harrison, of Wapping, tobacco-nist. Thomas Jefferys, of St. Martin's Lane, engraver. Sarah Bybee, of Purple Lane, brewer. James Milne, sen. and James Milne, jun. of New-castle upon Tyne, hatters. Thomas Reynolds, of Bishopsgate Street, shopkeeper. George Longstaff, of Pimlico, bricklayer. John Norris, of St. Luke, Middlesex, carpenter. Samuel Lockart, of St. Catherine Court, merchant. Samuel Snook, of Dorchester, upholster. Thomas Hutton, of Ironmonger Lane, warehouseman. William Parkinson, of Kildwick, in Yorkshire, tanner. Henry Holloway, of Stockton, maltster. John Frederick Shooter, of St. George Hanover-square, victualler. John Leyland, of Bishopgate Street, grocer. Bartholomew Dawson and Benjamin Backhouse, of Newgate Street, grocers and partners. Joseph Silvester, of Birmingham, jeweller. John Richard, of Cloak Lane, broker. Robert Grisdale, of Wood Street, merchant. William Heald, of East Smithfield, tobacco-nist. Samuel Nicolls, of Spitalfields, silk-thrower. Henry Knock and Lionel Darell, jun. of Three-concourt, Cannon Street, merchants and copartners. William Pyan, of Bristol, joiner. John Lampard, of Woolwich, innholder and victualler. Henry Nash, of Reading, innkeeper. John Parkinson and George Bowser, of Redfield in Gloucestershire, embossers. Noah Duckett, of Friday Street, Alkman. Henry Kock, of London, merchant. Stephen Huntly, jun. of Abchurch Lane, hatter. Jacob Lewis, of Shepton Mallett, cooper. John Sanderson, of London, merchant and insurance-broker.

FOREIGN



## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SOON after the meeting of the general diet of the kingdom of Poland, declarations in favour of the Greek and protestant religions within that kingdom were delivered to the king, by the ministers of Russia, Prussia, England and Denmark; and that of Russia was attended with a body of their troops, which, without either notice or leave, had entered Poland, and were then advanced as far as Gura, within five miles of Warsaw. To these declarations his Polish majesty made the following answer. "I have not forgot the obligations I am under to the empress of Russia, among the means which God Almighty made use of to raise me to the throne: but when I came to it I promised the most exact observation of my religion throughout my kingdom. If I were weak enough to abandon it; my life and my throne would be exposed to the just resentment of my subjects. I am threatened with forcible means to oblige me to do what is asked of me, which would reduce me to an extremity equally unhappy. I perceive some danger in whatever resolution I may take; but I had rather be exposed to such as my duty and honour induce me to make choice of; and from this time I join with my country in defence of our holy religion."

But this answer gave no satisfaction, it seems, either to the Russians or Prussians, therefore on the 11th of November they delivered each a more surprising declaration, of which that of Prussia was as follows: "The last diet of convocation of 1764 having enacted, in establishing the commissions of the treasury and army, that the affairs relating to those two departments should be decided by majority of votes in the diets; the states, assembled in the present diet, are divided in their opinions, through the generality of the terms of that law. Several members have attempted, by a forced explication, to extend it even to the principal matters of the state, such as those of establishing new taxes, and augmenting the troops: But the true patriots are sensible, that this would totally change the form of government, and subvert, to all intents and purposes, the Polish liberty, which is the most precious advantage of this illustrious nation."

And, as his majesty the king of Prussia, as a friend, neighbour, and ally of the republic of Poland, as well as from the engagements of his crown, has at heart the unalterable preservation of the form of government of this state, as well as that of its liberty in its full extent, and the rights of all in general and of every individual in particular; the under-signed finds himself obliged to represent and to declare, in the name of the king his master, that his majesty can

never look on with indifference, when the principal points of the form of government of Poland are in question, and consequently demands, that the said law of the diet of convocation be made clear by the present diet, and that it be plainly enacted, that the majority of votes shall not take place, when the republic is not confederated, in any thing which relates to the establishment of taxes and the augmentation of the troops; but that those things shall entirely depend on unanimity, as well as all the other affairs of the state, in which the *liberum veto* must preserve its whole force.

This the subscribed has orders to demand in the name of the king his master, flattering himself, that his majesty the king of Poland whose patriotic sentiments are known, as well as all those who are animated with the same zeal, will unite to grant, without delay, this demand, so just, and so salutary to the Polish liberty, in order that they may not be exposed to all the evils which must necessarily result from the contrary, as his majesty the king of Prussia from his friendship and his engagements with the republic, cannot avoid giving all possible proofs of the interest he takes in the unalterable preservation of the form of government of Poland, as well as in that of the prerogatives and liberties of the nation, and the true patriots, which are incompatible with such dangerous innovations.

Done at Warsaw, the

[Signed]

11th of Nov. 1766.

G. DE BENOIT.

Since which we have had the following accounts from Poland: A letter from Warsaw, dated Nov. 24, has this passage: "The session of the 19th has been remarkable, by the speech of the sieur Wielhorski, who said, 'It was necessary to be upon their guard against neighbouring states; against a mighty king, against powerful citizens, such as the commissioners of the treasury; and that measures ought to be taken in consequence; for which purpose (added the sieur Wielhorski) I have formed a project, with intention to remit it to the marshal of the diet.' The bishop of Cracovia seconded this proposition, and the marshal of the diet at length accepted the project; but the reading of it was postponed."

Warsaw, Nov. 26. The deliberations of the diet passed pretty quietly till the 21st, when the declarations of the courts of Russia and Prussia, concerning the Greeks and Protestants, being read, the assembly became very tumultuous, and many of the members demanded, with great impetuosity, that the proposal of the bishop of Cracovia should be signed. The king, finding the members were in a great ferment, endeavoured to adjourn the session to another day; but not being able to accomplish it, his majesty retired from the assembly. Then the prince primate was pressed to continue the session.



sessions, and the marshal of the diet went so far as to declare in the name of his party, that he would not quit the palace till this affair was settled. This importunity induced the prince primate to retire likewise; upon which the nuncios were so irritated that they suddenly left the Senate, in order to go to their own place of meeting, and finding the door locked, would have broke it open by force, if some of the senators had not interposed, and moderated their fury.

The next day the king addressed the states in a speech, in which he expressed his disapprobation of the disorder which happened the day before, and after saying he should overlook it, recommended to the nuncios to behave more decently for the future. The first object treated of was the demand of the courts of Petersbourg and Berlin concerning the plurality of voices, which was agreed to. As to affairs of religion, the king declared that he would consent to have the proposal of the bishop of Cracovia communicated to the bishops and senators for their consideration, and to have their opinion concerning it on Monday following, being the 24th instant. The primate declared, that he thought this demand of his majesty very equitable; in which the bishop of Cracovia likewise acquiesced, but declared at the same time, that he would not in the least depart from his proposal, and almost all the nuncios were of the same opinion.

Nov. 23. On Monday the 24th, the proposal of the bishop of Cracovia being again read, there was not a member of the assembly who dared or would oppose it; so that it was generally approved, and afterwards signed. This proposal contains a confirmation of the constitutions made against the protestants in the years 1717, 1723, and 1736. This decision it is easy to conceive, will be very disagreeable to the courts of Russia and Prussia, and we are impatient to know what will be the determination of those courts.

Warsaw, Dec. 1. The day before yesterday the diet sat seventeen hours successively, so that it did not break up till yesterday morning. It was then agreed that the constitutions made against the protestants in 1717, 1723, 1736, and 1764, should be again taken into consideration, and that it should be declared to the ministers from the courts of Russia, Prussia, England, and Denmark, that the King and the republick would have the grievances of the protestants redressed, in case any thing had been done to their detriment, contrary to the laws, or from a misinterpretation of treaties. It is not thought that the abovementioned courts will be satisfied with this concession, especially the two first, who exert themselves the most in favour of the protestants.

In the mean time, till the issue of this affair is known, a body of two thousand Russian troops is within two miles of this city; and

lieutenant general count de Soltikow, who commands them, is now here.

Dantzick, Nov. 28. It is reported that a thousand hussars, and two regiments of foot, in the service of the king of Prussia, have entered Poland, and occupy Rawitz and that neighbourhood.

Warsaw, Dec. 1. As the Russian troops remain in this kingdom, the ministry delivered a memorial to prince Repnin, the Russian ambassador, setting forth that the king, after the repeated applications that had been made by the court of Warsaw to that of Petersbourg, for withdrawing the Russian troops from the territories of Poland, hoped they would have produced a good effect; but that a representation which the bishop of Wilna had lately made to his majesty proved how much these hopes were ill-grounded, advice having been received, that another body of those troops was advancing towards this city; in consequence of which the ministry was induced to enquire of the ambassador why these troops behaved in a manner so unfriendly, and to desire him to get them sent out of the territories of the republick.

Warsaw, Dec. 3. It was not the proposal of the bishop of Cracovia against the protestants but the bishop of Wilna.

And from Berlin we are told, that his Prussian majesty has given orders for a body of his forces to march directly towards the frontiers of Poland; and that he has published an amnesty for all deserters to return to their respective regiments, within a certain time therein limited; as also an order for all officers forthwith to join their respective regiments under pain of being cashiered.

These advices from Poland make our accounts from Turkey more interesting than usual, from whence we were last month told, that the Georgians, notwithstanding their success, had accepted of the terms of peace offered them by the Turks, and that prince Heraclius, finding himself abandoned by his countrymen, had been obliged to take refuge in Persia; since which we have had the following accounts from

Constantinople, Oct. 16. By the last accounts from Cyprus, we hear, that the castle of Cerigna was taken by the bashaw on the 16th of August. In it were found Halile Aga, chief of the malecontents, and about sixty of his adherents. He was impaled, and his head was sent to the Porte, with those of a number of his followers. The most noted of the malecontents were afterwards executed as they were taken. Numbers of the poor infatuated peasants, who entered into the rebellion by compulsion, were released after a strict examination. Three of the assassins of the governor, in the year 1764, were taken, and impaled.

Nov. 3. On Sunday the 26th past, the great



great officers of state went in a body to the fergalio, to wait upon the grand signior's son, clothed him in a particular pollice, and conducted him to a kiosk, where the grand signior received him. He kissed his father's hand; and his masters, who are to have the education of him, were presented at the same time to the grand signior, and appointed to take him under their care for his education.

From Peterburgh we hear, that the marquis de Blotet, the French minister at that court, on being called home, had sold off great part of his furniture and equipage, which, we suppose, he would not have done, had he been to be soon succeeded by any other minister from France.

Advices from Stockholm say, that the states of the kingdom had granted the king a certain sum for extraordinary expences. They add, that a new diet was expected to be opened the middle of October next year, but it was not known whether it was to be held there or at Norrköping. As before the conclusion of the last diet, the nobles were not able to bring the three other orders into their opinion, they charged the marshal of the diet not to sign any conclusions contrary thereto, and likewise petitioned the king not to give orders for the execution of any act unless first signed by the said marshal.

Paris, Nov. 24. Letters from Algiers advise, that on the 19th of Sept. last, a galliot belonging to that regency brought there a sailor, a cabin-boy, a novice, and a woman passenger, who were on board the *Modeste* frigate that was lost some time ago in the Mediterranean. The account these people give of the ship's taking fire, is agreeable to the deposition made by Capt. Gayet. The main-mast and the bow-sprit, being burnt at bottom, fell into the sea, and served for a refuge to those who could get upon them. The captain and thirty-four more took to the main-mast, and fifteen others to the bow-sprit, among whom were the four persons above-mentioned. They continued floating for six days, without cloaths or provisions, and subsisted only upon their own urine, and some sea-water; ten of these unhappy people died one after the other, and the remaining five

were taken the sixth day by an Algerine galliot, the captain of which treated them with the greatest humanity. He sent in quest of those upon the main-mast, and about two miles off the mast was found, but no body upon it. One of the five persons brought to Algiers died two days after \*.

On the 17th instant the lieutenant general of the police sent for some of the principal merchants of Geneva who are settled here, and signified to them from the king, that they must write to their friends and correspondents at Geneva, to exhort them to consent to a reconciliation with the magistracy. He likewise acquainted them, that if the burghers of that city should continue, as they have done for some time past, to pay so little regard to the mediation which his majesty has employed, in conjunction with the cantons of Zurich and Berne, in order to bring about this reconciliation, no subject of the republick of Geneva shall for the future be permitted to settle in France, and that even those who now reside there shall be obliged to retire out of the kingdom.

A letter from Geneva, says, "The resolution taken by the greater and lesser council of this city, on the 10th, to suspend the election of magistrates without the participation of the general council, has given rise to a multitude of representations by the commissaries of the people, to answers from the lesser council and to a declaration from the mediating lords. These divisions, and the threats lately thrown out by the French King, of banishing every subject of this republick out of his territories, unless matters were speedily brought to an accommodation, have filled us with nothing but distractions and confusion; some being now for putting an end to our disputes on any terms, and others resenting his most christian majesty's declaration, as an insult offered to the dignity and liberties of our republick."

Rome, Nov. 22. The archbishop of Cracovia's nephew is just arrived here from Poland, and has had a private audience of the pope, to whom it is said, he has given an account of the efforts which have been made by his uncle in the diet of Warsaw, in opposition to the protestants.

*See before, p. 589.*

*About the Middle of January will be published, Price 6d.*

## The APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR 1766.

Containing a great Variety of important and entertaining Particulars, absolutely necessary to complete the Year.

Together with a beautifully engraved GENERAL TITLE and FRONTISPIECE, and accurate and copious INDEXES to the Volume.



# APPENDIX

## TO THE LONDON MAGAZINE: MDCCLXVI.

### The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 17, 1765, being the fifth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 615.*

Supply having been *rem. con.* agreed to, and a committee of the whole house appointed to consider of the supply to be granted to his majesty, the house, according to order, resolved itself into

the said committee, on the 24th of January, and continued to do so from time to time, until the 11th of April inclusive; and during this time they came to a great many resolutions, which were agreed to by the house as follows:

- JANUARY 27.**
1. That 16000 men be employed for the sea service for 1766, including 4287 marines
  2. That a sum not exceeding 4l. per man per month be allowed for maintaining them, for thirteen months, including ordnance for sea service
- FEBRUARY 15.**
1. That a number of land forces, including 2513 invalids, amounting to 17306 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the year 1766
  2. That for defraying the charge of this number for guards garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for 1766, there be granted to his majesty a sum not exceeding
  3. For the pay of the general and general staff officers, in Great Britain for 1766
  4. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations and Africa, including those in garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the ceded islands, and Africa, for 1766
  5. Towards the same service out of the monies, or savings remaining of the grant by the third resolution of April 20th, in the preceding session †
  6. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishment of two corps of light dragoons, and of six regiments of foot, serving in the Isle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the ceded islands, for 1766

App. 1766. 4 P 2 † See our last vol. p. 389. † See ditto, p. 392.



7. For paying the pensions to the widows of reduced land and marine officers, married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, for 1766 1614 0 0
8. Upon account of the reduced land and marine officers, for 1766 133674 0 0
9. For defraying the charge of full pay to officers reduced, with the tenth company of several battalions reduced from ten to nine companies, and who remained on half pay at the 24th of December, 1765, for 1766 5718 6 8
10. Upon account towards defraying the charge of out pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1766 109875 16 8
11. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1766 180445 19 3
12. For defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance, for land service, and not provided for by parliament, in 1765 35061 6 2
13. Towards enabling the trustees of the British Museum, to carry on the execution of the trust reposed in them by parliament 2000 0 0

1492788 9 8 1

FEBRUARY 18.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea and marine officers, for 1766 412983 6 3
  2. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships, docks, building ships, wharfs, and store-houses, for 1766 277300 0 0
- 690283 6 3

MARCH 13.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expence of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred to the 24th of January, 1766, and not provided for by parliament 404310 16 6 1
2. Out of the monies, or savings, arising from the pay of the land forces in the hands of the pay-master-general, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred to the 24th of January, 1766, and not provided for by parliament 74777 14 0
3. For paying off and discharging the Exchequer bills, made out by virtue of the act 4 Geo. III. chap. 25. and charged upon the first aids to be granted by parliament for 1766 1000000 0 0
4. For paying off and discharging the Exchequer bills made out, by virtue of the act passed in the preceding session, chap. 19. and charged upon the first aids to be granted in this session 800000 0 0
5. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July, 1765, of the several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, &c. which were made a fund by the act 31 Geo. II. chap. 22. for paying annuities at the Bank, in respect of 5000000 borrowed for 1758 45561 7 10 1
6. To replace to ditto the like sum issued thereout, for paying annuities, after the rate of 4l. per cent. for the year ended the 26th of September, 1765, which were granted, in respect of certain, navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in, and cancelled, pursuant to the act 3 Geo. III. chap. 9. 139342 2 4
7. To replace to ditto, the like sum issued thereout, for paying the charges of management of the said annuities, for two years and one half, due 29th of September 1765 4398 14 9 1



8. To replace to ditto, the like sum paid out of the same to make good the deficiency, on the 10th of October 1765, of the several additional duties upon wines imported, and certain duties on all cyder and perry, which were made a fund, by act 3, Geo. III. chap. 12, for paying annuities, in respect of 350000 l, borrowed for 1763

9. Upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of Nova Scotia for 1766

10. Upon account, of sundry expences for the service of Nova Scotia, in 1750, 1751, 1752, 1761, and 1763, not provided for by Parliament

11. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 1st of June 1765, to 24th June 1766

12. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of East Florida, for the same time

13. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of West Florida, for the same time

14. Upon account, for defraying the expence attending general surveys of his majesty's dominions in North America for 1766

15. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Senegambia for 1766

**MARCH 18.**

1. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum, issued thereout, to discharge from the 29th of September 1765 to the 25th of December following, the annuities attending such part of the joint stock, established by act 3 Geo. III. chap. 9. in respect of several navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures as were redeemed in pursuance of the act of last session chap. 23

2. Upon account, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1766

**MARCH 24.**

To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, under the direction of the committee of merchants trading to Africa,

**MARCH 27.**

1. Upon account, to enable his majesty to discharge such unsatisfied claims and demands for expences incurred during the late war in Germany, as appear to be due by the reports of the commissioners, appointed by his majesty, for examining and stating such claims and demands

2. Upon account, to enable his majesty to compleat the payment of the money stipulated by treaty to be paid to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in extinction of all demands, under the title of reasonable succour, or otherwise

3. Upon account, towards enabling the foundling hospital to maintain and educate such children, as were received into the same, on or before the 25th of March 1760, from the 31st of December 1765 exclusive, to 31st 1766, inclusive, to be issued and paid for the said use, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever.

4. And further for the said use and to be issued in the same manner upon account, the monies remaining unissued of

those



those granted in the last session, for the use of the said hospital, amounting to

1167,100  
189,956  
1,200,000

1. Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy

2. That one third part of the remaining capital stock of annuities, after the rate of 4l. per cent per annum, granted in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance ventures, delivered in and cancelled, pursuant to an act 3 Geo. III. chap. 9, be redeemed, and paid off, on the 25th of December next, after discharging the interest then payable in respect of the same.

3. To enable his majesty to redeem, and pay off, one third part of the capital stock of the said annuities

870,888  
1,070,888

APRIL 14.  
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the Service of 1765

392,828  
8,273,280

Sum total of the supplies granted in this session

I shall next give the Resolutions of the grand committee of ways and means; for on the 27th of January, as soon as the house had that day agreed to the resolutions of the committee of supply, it was resolved, that the house would on the 29th resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty; from which time the committee was continued by several adjournments to the 18th of May, and in that time it came to many resolutions which, as agreed to by the house, were as follows:

JANUARY 31.  
That the usual temporary duties upon malt, &c. be continued from the 23d of June 1766 to the 24th of June 1767,—750,000 l.

FEBRUARY 21.  
1. That the usual land tax of 4s. in the pound be continued for one year, from the 25th of March 1766.—2,037,824 l. 15s. 11d.

2. That provision be made, to remove all doubts concerning the ascertaining of the duties payable upon the importation of linen cloth of the manufacture of Russia, in pursuance of the act of last session chap. 43 and for supplying an omission in the said act, by declaring that all unrated linen cloth and diaper of Russia, being in breadth more than twenty-two inches and a

half and not thirty-one and a half inches, were by the said act intended to be rated at 4l. for every 120 English ells thereof.

MARCH 10.  
1. That the duties granted upon cyder and perry by the act 3 Geo. III. chap. 12. shall from and after the 5th of July next ensuing cease, determine, and be no longer paid.

2. That, from and after the said 5th of July, an additional duty of 6s. per hoghead, be laid upon all cyder and perry, which shall be made within this kingdom, and sold by retail, to be paid by the retailer thereof.

3. That, from and after the said 5th of July, an additional duty of 3l. per ton, be laid upon all cyder and perry, which shall be imported into this kingdom.

4. That from and after the said 5th of July, a duty of 16s. 8d. per hoghead, be laid upon all cyder and perry, which shall be made within this kingdom, and sent or consigned to, and received by, any factor or agent, to be sold or disposed of, the said duty, to be paid by such factor or agent.

5. That, from and after the said 5th of July, a duty of 6s. per hoghead, be laid upon all cyder, and perry, made for sale within this kingdom, by dealers in, or retailers of cyder, or perry, from fruit of their own growth, to be paid by such dealers and retailers.

6. That



6. That the said duties be appropriated unto such uses and purposes, as the duties granted by the said act, made in the third year of his present majesty's reign, were thereby made applicable.

MARCH 18.

That the sum of 1,800,000 l. be raised by loans, or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament, and such exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on or before the 5th of April 1767, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment.

APRIL 21.

1. That towards the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 1,500,000 l. be raised in manner following: That is to say, the sum of 900,000 l. by annuities, after the rate of 3 l. *per centum*, to commence from the 5th of January last: and the sum of 600,000 l. by a lottery, to consist of 60,000 tickets, every blank to be of the value of 6 l. the blanks and prizes to be attended with the like 3 *per cent.* annuities, to commence from the 5th of January 1767; and that all the said annuities be transferrable at the bank of England, be paid half-yearly, on the 5th of July, and the 5th of January, in every year, out of the sinking fund, and be added to, and made part of, the jointstock of 3 l. *per cent.* annuities, which were consolidated at the bank of England, by certain acts, made in the 15th and 28th years of the reign of his late majesty, and several subsequent acts, subject to redemption by parliament. That every contributor towards the said sum of 900,000 l. after his making the deposit herein after-mentioned, shall, in respect of every 60 l. of his contribution to such sum, be intitled to receive four tickets in the said lottery, upon payment of 10 l. for each ticket; and that every contributor, towards the said sum of 900,000 l. shall, on or before the 8th of May next, make a deposit, with the cashiers of the bank of England, of 15 l. *per centum*, in part of the monies so to be contributed, as a security for making the future Payments to the said cashiers, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to say,

On the 900,000 l.  
10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 8th of June next; 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 15th of July next; 15 l. *per cent.* on or before the 15th of August next; 15 l. *per cent.* on or before the 15th of September next; 15 l. *per cent.* on or before the 15th of October next; 20 l. *per cent.* on or before the 15th of November next;

And the monies to be contributed, in respect of the said lottery, shall be paid to the said cashiers on or before the times herein after limited: that is to say,

On the lottery:  
25 l. *per cent.* on or before the 20th of June next; 35 l. *per cent.* on or before the 15th of July next; 40 l. *per cent.* on or before the 15th of September, 1766,

And that all the monies, received by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted, by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise; and that every contributor, who shall pay in the whole of his contribution, on account of his share in the annuities attending the said sum of 900,000 l. at any time on, or before, the 13th of October next, or on account of his share in the said lottery, on or before the 14th of July next, shall be allowed an interest, by way of discount, after the rate of 3 l. *per centum per annum*, on the sum so completing his contribution respectively: to be computed, from the Day of completing the same to the 15th of November next, in regard of the sum paid on account of the first-mentioned annuities, and to the 15th of September next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the said lottery.

2. That the several rates and duties, now payable upon houses, in Great Britain, do cease and determine from and after the 10th of October 1766.

3. That, from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for and upon every dwelling house, inhabited, which now is or hereafter shall be erected, with in that part of Great Britain called England, the yearly sum of three shillings.

4. That from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid, for and



and upon every dwelling house, inhabited, which now is or hereafter shall be erected, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, the yearly sum of one shilling.

5. That the several rates and duties, now payable for windows or lights, in Great Britain, do cease and determine from and after the said 10th of October, 1766.

6. That from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every dwelling house, inhabited, or to be inhabited, within the kingdom of Great Britain, which shall contain seven windows or lights, and no more, the yearly sum of 2d. for each window, or light, in such house.

7. That from and after the said 10th of October 1766, there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain eight windows, or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 6d. for each window, or light, in such house.

8. That from and after the said 10th of October 1766, there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain nine windows, or lights, and no more, the yearly sum of 8d. for each window, or light, in such house.

9. That from and after the said 10th of October 1766, there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain ten windows, or lights, and no more, the yearly sum of 10d. for each window, or light in such house.

10. That from and after the said 10th of October 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain eleven windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1s. for each window or light in such house.

11. That from and after the said 10th of October 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in such dwelling house, which shall contain twelve windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1s. 2d. for each window or light in such house.

12. That from and after the said 10th of October 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain thirteen windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of

1s. 4d. for each window or light in such house.

13. That from and after the said 10th of October 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19, windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1s. 6d. for each window or light in such house.

14. That from and after the said 10th of October 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain twenty windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1s. 7d. for each window or light in such house.

15. That from and after the said 10th of October 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain twenty one windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1s. 8d. for each window or light in such house.

16. That from and after the said 10th of October 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain twenty-two windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1s. 9d. for each window or light in such house.

17. That from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain twenty three windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1s. 10d. for each window or light in such house.

18. That from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain twenty four windows or lights and no more, the yearly sum of 1s. 11d. for each window or light in such house.

19. That from and after the said 10th of October, 1766, there shall be paid for every window or light, in every such dwelling house, which shall contain twenty-five windows or lights or upwards, the yearly sum of 2s. for each window or light in such house.

20. That out of the said rates and duties there be set apart and applied



to the general or aggregate fund, the yearly sum of 91,485 l. 6d. three farthings, in lieu of the like sum, which, by an act made in the 30th year of the reign of his late majesty, was directed to be set apart and applied to the said fund, out of the rates and duties upon houses, and windows or lights thereby granted.

21. That there be also set apart out of the said rates and duties, the yearly sum of 93,217 l. 10s. 1d. and one sixth part of a penny, which appears to have been the annual produce, upon a medium of six years last past, of certain rates and duties upon houses, and windows or lights, granted by an act made in the 31st year of his said late majesty's reign; and that such yearly sum be applied towards payment of the annuities, established by the said act.

22. That the residue of the produce of the said rates and duties be carried to the sinking fund, in lieu of such part of the said duties so to cease and determine, as were applicable to such fund, and also, for making good to the same, the payments to be made thereout, of the annuities attending the sum of 1,500,000 l.

23. That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied, the sum of 2,150,000 l. out of such monies as have arisen, and shall or may arise, of the surplus monies; and other revenues composing the fund, commonly called the sinking fund.

#### APRIL 29.

1. That the sum of 800,000 l. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, which was granted to his majesty in the last session of parliament, upon account, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1765, be issued and applied towards raising the supply granted in this session.

2. That a sum, not exceeding 131,000 l. of the monies agreed to be paid by a convention between his majesty and the French king, concluded and signed at London, the 27th of February, 1765, for the maintainance of the late French prisoners of war, be applied to ditto.

3. That such of the monies, remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, for the disposition of parliament, and as shall be paid into the

Appendix, 1766.

said receipt on or before the 5th of April, 1767, of the produce of the duties charged by an act made in the last session of parliament, upon the importation and exportation of gum senega and gum arabick, be applied to ditto.

4. That a sum, not exceeding 600,000 l. of such monies remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, for the disposition of parliament, and as shall be paid into the said receipt on or before the 5th of April, 1767, of the duties granted or continued, by an act made in the 4th year of his majesty's reign, as were thereby reserved to be disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences, of defending, protecting, and securing the British colonies and plantations in America, be applied to ditto for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland and the ceded islands, for the year 1766.

5. That provision be made, for declaring that the additional duties granted by an act made in the 3d year of his present majesty's reign, upon wines imported, were, by the said act, intended, and ought, to be paid without any discount or deduction inwards, or drawback on re-exportation.

#### MAY 5.

1. For continuing the 19th clause of act 9 and 10 Will. III. chap. 26. and the proviso in the 5th clause of the act 12 Anne, stat. 1. chap. 18.

2. For continuing the first twenty-four clauses of the act 8 Geo. I. chap. 15.

3. For continuing the act, 1 Geo. II. chap. 35. as amended by the act 25 Geo. II. chap. 35.

4. For continuing the act 5 Geo. II. chap. 24; except such part thereof as relates to the importation and exportation of foreign coffee into and from the British colonies in America.

5. For continuing the act 19 Geo. II. chap. 27.

6. That liberty be granted to export coals from Great Britain to the islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Alderney, annually, free of the duty laid upon all coals exported, by the act of last session chap. 35 viz. to Guernsey any quantity of coals not exceeding 1000 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, from the



the port of Newcastle, and 150 such chaldrons from Swansea; to Jersey 350 from Newcastle, and 150 from Swansea; and to Alderney 110 from Newcastle, and 10 from Swansea.

MAY 8.

1. That provision be made for declaring, that the power granted by the act, 2 Geo. III. chap. 5. to remove spirits made for exportation to warehouses for home consumption, should extend to such spirits only, as are made from corn, malt, or melasses.

2. That from and after the first of August, 1766, there be paid to his majesty, upon every pound weight averdupois of Italian wrought silks, called crapes or financies, imported, a duty of 17s. 6d. to be paid by the importer, over and above all duties now payable thereon; and that the produce of the said duty be carried to the sinking fund.

3. That a quantity not exceeding thirty tons weight, in any one year, of gum senega and arabic, be allowed to be exported, free of duty, under proper regulations and restrictions, to Ireland, for the use of the manufacturers there.

4. That authority be given to permit, under proper limitations and restrictions, the importation into this kingdom, from the Isle of Man, of such bugles as were brought into the said isle before the first of March, 1765, on payment of one half of the old subsidy only.

MAY 10.

1. That all the duties now payable on the importation of cotton wool into this kingdom do cease and determine.

2. That a duty of 3s. per piece be laid upon all such foreign linencloth, called cambrick, and upon French lawns, which shall be exported from this kingdom to the British colonies and plantations in America. 3. That the duties imposed by an act made in the last session of parliament, upon the exportation from this kingdom, of wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East-India, and callicoes, printed, dyed, painted, or stained there, do cease and determine.

4. That there be granted to his majesty, on all such wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East-India, and callicoes, printed, dyed, painted, or stained

there, as shall have been publicly sold in this kingdom, on or before a certain day, to be limited, a subsidy of poundage after the rate of 1s. for every 20s. of the value of such goods, according to the gross price at which the same were originally sold, at the public sales thereof, such subsidy to be paid by the proprietors of the said goods. 5. That there be granted to his majesty a like subsidy upon all such wrought silks, Bengals, stuffs, and callicoes, as shall be publicly sold, on or after such day to be limited, the said subsidy to be paid by the East India company, for such of the said goods as shall be sold at their public sales, and by the buyer of the said goods, at any other public sale. 6. That the monies, arising by the said subsidies, be appropriated in like manner as the duties granted by the said act were thereby appropriated. 7. That all sugars which shall be imported into this kingdom, from any British colony or plantation, on the continent of America, be made subject to the like duties as are now payable upon the importation of French sugars.

MAY 14.

1. That for every gallon of single brandy spirits or aqua vitæ, imported into Great Britain from beyond the seas, not being the produce of the British colonies and plantations, there be paid by the importer, before landing, an additional duty of 6d.

2. That for every gallon of brandy spirits, or aqua vitæ, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported into Great Britain from beyond the seas, not being the produce of the said colonies and plantations, there be paid by the importer, before landing, an additional duty of 1s.

3. That the said duties be applied to the same uses, as the duties laid on brandy spirits and aqua vitæ by the act 33 Geo. II. chap. 9. are now applicable.

4. That for encouraging the exportation of hempen-cordage manufactured in Great Britain, from hemp imported from foreign parts, and also from hemp of the growth of Great Britain, there be allowed upon the exportation thereof, a bounty of 2s. 4d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  for every hundred weight of such cordage so exported, the said bounty to be paid upon exportation.



exportation, out of the net duties which have been, or shall be, paid upon the importation of all foreign hemp into this kingdom.

5. That for encouraging the exportation of hempen cordage manufactured in Great Britain, the drawback of 2s. 10d. now payable on all foreign hemp exported from Great Britain to foreign parts, do cease, determine, and be no longer paid.

6. That such part of the duties laid by a resolution of this house, of the 10th instant upon sugars imported into this kingdom, from any British colony or plantation on the continent of America, as shall arise over and above the duties now payable upon sugars so imported, be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, and reserved for the disposition of parliament.

7. That the duty of 3s. laid by a resolution of this house, of the said day upon every piece of cambric and French lawns, exported from this kingdom to the British colonies and plantations in America, be also paid into the said receipt, and reserved for the disposition of parliament.

MAY 16.

1. That a duty of 1l. 10s. sterling, be paid for every negroe, which shall be exported in foreign vessels from the island of Jamaica. 2. That a duty of 1l. 10s. sterling be paid for every negroe, which shall be imported into the island of Dominica. 3. That a duty of 6d. sterling, be paid for every barrel of beef and pork, which shall be imported into the said island of Dominica. 4. That a duty of 6d. sterling be paid for every firkin of butter, which shall be imported into the said island. 5. That a duty of 6d. sterling, be paid for every hundred weight avoirdupois of sugar, which shall be imported into the said island. 6. That a duty of 2s. sterling be paid for every hundred weight avoirdupois of cocoa, which shall be

imported into the said island. 7. That a duty of 6d. sterling, be paid for every hundred gallons of melasses, which shall be imported into the said island. 8. That a duty of 6d. sterling be paid for every hundred weight avoirdupois of coffee, which shall be imported into the said island. 9. That the said duties shall be applied in defraying the expence of carrying into execution such directions and regulations, as may be given and made by any act in this session of parliament, for opening and establishing any ports in the said island, for the more free importation and exportation of goods and merchandize, and for maintaining, securing, and improving, such ports. 10. That no other duties be paid upon the importation of any foreign American goods, in any such port in the island of Dominica. 11. That all goods, of American produce, which shall be imported into this kingdom, from such ports as may be so opened, in the said island of Dominica, be deemed foreign, and be made subject to the same duties respectively, as are now payable upon the importation of the like goods, of the produce of the French plantations in America, except only certain quantities of sugars, coffee, cocoa, pimento, and ginger, the amount of the importation whereof shall be limited, under proper regulations and restrictions, in respect of the produce of the said goods, within the said island. 12. That the said duties be appropriated to such uses, as the duties upon such foreign goods are now applicable unto.

These are all the resolutions of the committee of ways and means which, in this session, were agreed to by the house, but as the sums to be raised by many of them cannot be known, I shall therefore add a list of those that may, as follows:

By the resolutions of January 31	750000	0	0
February 21	2037824	15	11
March 18	1800000	0	0
By the 1st and 23d resolution of April 21	3650000	0	0
By the 1st, 2d and 4th resolutions of April 29	321000	0	0
Sum total of the ways and means provided by this session	8558824	15	11
Excess of the provisions	285544	4	9 1/2

[To be continued in our Mag. for January.]



## Story of Danskins, a Farmer.

**I**N a remote part of the East Riding of Yorkshire lived, some years ago, one Danskins, a farmer, who from a penurious disposition, had long retired from the society of men. The farm he possessed was his own property, and freehold, and his family consisted of only himself and his man John. Nothing useless, or merely ornamental, composed the furniture of his straw-thatched cot; nor were any women permitted to enter the threshold of his inhospitable dome. In this forlorn situation he lived to the age of sixty, when he bethought himself of becoming a member of the conjugal class; accordingly, one morning he set out to an inn about ten miles distance; the landlord of which had two daughters advanced to women.

Upon his arrival at the inn, the landlord was not a little surprized at so strange a visitant, and entertained him with the best cheer his house could afford. Danskins then acquainted him with the motive of his visit, and besought him for one of his daughters. Ah, my friend! says the landlord, you certainly would not degrade yourself by such a connexion. Yet if you are sincere, I shall use all my endeavours to prevail with my daughters to condescend to the match. I shall call them in, that you may take your choice. — My choice shall be yours, replied Danskins; give me the best, their persons are equal to me. — With all my heart, says the landlord, I'll give you Peggy; a more notable lass there is not in the whole parish. Her good-nature is such, that I am certain you will never have twice to command her to do any thing. — Very well, answered Danskins, I shall leave Peggy to consider of it till twelve o'clock, against which I'll expect an answer. He then ordered his horse, and returned home.

In the interim the landlord was indefatigable in bringing Peggy to condescend to a match, which the disproportion of years naturally rendered her averse to; but he worked her so closely, that she at length yielded to the injunction of her father.

At the appointed time Danskins returned and stepping into a chamber

with the landlord, ordered the girl to attend. Peggy being come, he asked her, if she had considered of the matter, and if she could think of marrying him, and obeying him as a dutiful wife? To all which she answered, Yes. Danskins then mentioned the next day for the celebration of the nuptials, which being agreed on by all parties, he drank up his glass, and immediately set out for the licence. The joy of the landlord on this occasion cannot be expressed. All the neighbourhood were invited to congratulate him on the intended marriage of his daughter, and no one was permitted that night to depart sober to their habitation.

The next day the company assembled at the church to put the last hand to the bargain; the bride was attended by her sister, and the maid-servant of the house, all in raiment as white as snow. An unlucky incident however happened, that destroyed all the felicity of the avaricious landlord; upon the parson's examining the licence, he found that Danskins had mistakingly ordered to be inserted *Elizabeth* instead of *Margaret*, the name of the bride; he therefore told them he could not proceed with the ceremony without another licence.

It happening however that the name of the maid-servant corresponded with that inserted in the licence, Danskins told the parson that he could not defer it any longer, that it was a matter of indifference to him which of the three he had, and he would have it concluded that instant: he therefore questioned the maid-servant if she would join hands with him, who, with very little hesitation, complied, and they were married.

Immediately after the ceremony Danskins returned home with his bride, leaving very abruptly at the church-door the mortified landlord with his two daughters; to the latter of whom the disappointment was indeed highly agreeable.

Two or three days having passed over, Danskin's wife set about to make some regulations in her homely dwelling; but as this could not be effected without expences, it was a circumstance very repugnant to the principles of her husband, and in which she must have failed had it not been so early



early undertaken in the honey-moon season, which greatly mitigated the rigour of his penurious disposition. Her attention was next turned to the civilizing of the man John, who could not tell one letter in a book, and who was, in the strictest sense of the word, a real clown. This was an undertaking which the jealous-pated Danskins could never reconcile as pertinent.

Their frequent associations together, so necessary for so arduous a task, perpetually agitated his aged bosom; and a jealousy, which he suffered daily to increase, filled his mind with such destructive ideas, that all the protestations of his faithful partner were never able to remove them. However, the progress of time only serving to increase his misery, after a three months taste of the connubial state, he made his exit from the residence of mortals. Before I conclude this story, it may not be amiss to mention an incident which appears somewhat remarkable. Danskins's wife, having been left an orphan when very young, was brought up by the landlord before-mentioned, merely on account of her name. The estate which devolved to her at the death of Danskins, was about one hundred years before in the possession of her ancestors, (tho' unknown to her before his decease) and was by them lost in a suit in chancery for want of effects to support the cause, which was claimed by, and became the property of, the ancestors of Danskins, in which family it continued until his decease, when it fell again to a descendant and only surviving branch of its former possessors.

Newcastle, C.

*Extract from a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, State Necessity considered, &c. (Continued from p. 638.)*

“THESE and many other inconveniences might have been obviated, by the most natural, simple, and ordinary method; that of convening parliament, and laying before them the circumstances of public distress for their consideration and advice. They might certainly have been convened with a notice of thirty days, by a proclamation for this purpose, as I have stated above, on the 16th, without any further prorogation. If not on the

16th, on any other day after the 16th by a short prorogation. If at the time the emergency of the state did not require their assembling, they might still be delayed from time to time by short prorogations till the day upon which they did actually meet. And now what are the objections opposed to this effectual, constitutional, and legitimate expedient? Why truly the danger of a precedent for calling together the parliament for the dispatch of a particular business (though upon such an emergency) with a notice of less than forty days. Would not any one imagine now that this notice was one of the fundamental laws of the constitution, that had never been departed from, and that stood as the basis of our law? On the one hand, the bill of rights, and the violation of that law, without which there is no such thing as law amongst us; the cries of a starving multitude, the prospect of famine, the alarm of the city of London, the check to all the manufactures of Great Britain, the discontent and oppression of the poor breaking out into riot and mutiny, and no effectual means to stop all these disorders and calamities: in the other scale, what? a proclamation, which whoever knows any thing of the constitution of parliament, knows to be a mere grace of the crown, of no more importance to the formality of their proceedings than any other private notification; which is at all times totally unnecessary, and has been in late times frequently omitted; for parliament in fact is understood to meet always upon the day to which it is prorogued, unless a more distant day is appointed by a previous proclamation to prorogue. Thus then the whole of that argument falls at once to the ground. What has been the case with regard to short prorogations?”

Here he gives us a number of precedents.

“Whoever will take the trouble to cast his eyes upon the note, and to trace back the usage of parliament in this respect, will see how short have been the intervals which have been allowed to prorogations at various times from five days in 1703, to twelve days in several instances, and so on from twenty to about thirty days, just as occasion required. This most alarming



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ing precedent then is at an end, or rather it stands so fixed already upon the journals of parliament, that nothing we could have done would have been of consequence in that respect. We might have safely ventured to have given bread to the people, and have incurred the risque of one more precedent being added to the number without reducing ourselves to the necessity of breaking through the established laws of the constitution, for fear somebody might hereafter abuse the precedent of a short prorogation, and a sudden meeting of parliament, under the most immediate necessity and emergency of the state. But there is still one objection to the meeting of parliament for this great object, which merits a very particular consideration, viz. the setting people upon post horses from one end of the island to the other, and making them scamper up to town in all the heat of the weather, peers and commoners, bishops and laity, old and young, one with another, on so slight an occasion, as to prevent a famine through the kingdom. This tenderness for the repose of the country gentlemen, does indeed deserve their very peculiar acknowledgments; but as for the house of commons I believe, there are very few of those gentlemen who will chuse to avow to their constituents, that they would wish to avail themselves of it. And as to the peers, indeed, if we may judge by the alacrity with which they move to this centre of the island for a place or a pension, even from a sick bed, in the weakest state of health, upon any changes of administration, the difficulty seems to vanish unless indeed they are only indolent when the good of their country requires their activity, which, far be it from me to suppose."

*Account of the Controversy between Mr. Hume and Mr. Rousseau, continued from p. 621.*

**M**R. Rousseau and I having agreed not to lay each other under any restraint by a continued correspondence, the only subject of our future letters was the obtaining a pension for him from the king of England; which was then in agitation; and of which affair the following is a concise relation.

As we were conversing together one evening at Calais, where we were detained by contrary winds, I asked Mr. Rousseau if he would not accept of a pension from the king of England, in case his majesty should be pleased to grant him one. To this he replied, it was a matter of some difficulty to resolve on; but that he should be entirely directed by the advice of my lord Marshal. Encouraged by this answer, I no sooner arrived in London than I addressed myself to his majesty's ministers, and particularly to general Conway, secretary of state, and general Grame, secretary and chamberlain to the queen. Application was accordingly made to their majesties, who, with their usual Goodness, consented, on condition only that the affair should not be made publick. Mr. Rousseau and I both wrote to my lord Marshal, and Mr. Rousseau expressly observed in his letter, that the circumstance of the affair's being to be kept secret was very agreeable to him. The consent of my lord Marshal arrived, as may readily be imagined; soon after which Mr. Rousseau set out for Wooton; while the business remained some time in suspence, on account of the indisposition of general Conway.

In the mean time, I began to be afraid, from what I had observed of Mr. Rousseau's disposition and character, that his natural restlessness of mind would prevent his enjoyment of that repose, to which the hospitality and security he found in England invited him. I saw, with infinite regret, that he was born for storms and tumults, and that the disgust which might succeed the peaceful enjoyment of solitude and tranquillity, would soon render him a burthen to himself, and every body about him. But, as I lived at the distance of an hundred and fifty miles from the place of his residence, and was constantly employed in doing him good offices, I did not expect that I myself should be the victim of this unhappy disposition.

It is necessary to introduce here a letter, which was written last winter at Paris, in the name of the king of Prussia.

My dear John James,

YOU have renounced Geneva, your native soil. You have been driven



ven from Switzerland, a country of which you have made such boast in your writings. In France you are outlawed: Come then to me. I admire your talents, and amuse myself with your reveries; on which, however, by the way, you bestow too much time and attention. It is high time to grow prudent and happy; you have made yourself sufficiently talked of for singularities little becoming a truly great man: Show your enemies that you have sometimes common sense: This will vex them without hurting you. My dominions afford you a peaceful retreat: I am desirous to do you good, and will do it, if you can but think it such. But if you are determined to refuse my assistance, you may expect that I shall not say a word about it to any one. If you persist in perplexing your brains to find out new misfortunes, chuse such as you like best; I am a king and can make you as miserable as you can wish; at the same time, I will engage to do that which your enemies never will, I will cease to persecute you, when you are no longer vain of persecution.

Your sincere friend,

FREDERIC.

This letter was written by Mr. Horace Walpole, about three weeks before I left Paris; but though we lodged in the same hotel, and were often together, Mr. Walpole, out of regard to me, carefully concealed this piece of pleasantry till after my departure. He then shewed it to some friends, who took copies; and those of course presently multiplied; so that this little piece had been spread with rapidity all over Europe, and was in every body's hands when I saw it, for the first time, in London.

I believe every one will allow, who knows any thing of the liberty of this country, that such a piece of raillery could not, even by the utmost influence of kings, lords, and commons, by all the authority ecclesiastical, civil, and military, be kept from finding its way to the press. It was accordingly published in the *St. James's Chronicle*, and a few days after I was much surprized to find the following piece in the same paper.

Mr. Rousseau to the Author of The *St. James's Chronicle*.

S I R, Wootton, April 7, 1766.

YOU have been wanting in that respect which every private person owes to crowned heads, in publicly ascribing to the king of Prussia a letter full of baseness and extravagance; by which circumstance alone you might be very well assured he could not be the author. You have even dared to subscribe his name, as if you had seen him write it with his own hand. I inform you, sir, that this letter was fabricated at Paris, and, what rends and afflicts my heart, that the impostor hath his accomplices in England.

In justice to the king of Prussia, to truth, and to myself, you ought therefore to print the letter I am now writing, and to which I set my name; by way of reparation for a fault, which you would undoubtedly reproach yourself for, if you knew of what atrociousness you have been made the instrument. Sir, I make you my sincere salutations.

J. J. R.

I was sorry to see Mr. Rousseau display such an excess of sensibility, on account of so simple and unavoidable an incident as the publication of this pretended letter from the king of Prussia. But I should have accused myself of a most black and malevolent disposition, if I had imagined Mr. Rousseau could have suspected me to have been the editor of it; or that he had intentionally directed his resentment against me. He now informs me, however, that this was really the case. Just eight days before, I had received a letter, written in the most amicable terms imaginable. I am, surely, the last man in the world, who, in common sense ought to be suspected; yet, without further enquiry or explication, intentionally insulted in a public paper; I am, from the dearest friend, converted into a treacherous and malignant enemy; and all my present and past services are at one stroke very artfully cancelled. Were it not ridiculous to employ reasoning on such a subject, and with such a man, I might ask Mr. Rousseau, "Why I am supposed to have

any



any malignity against him?" My actions, in a hundred instances, had sufficiently demonstrated the contrary; and it is not usual for favours conferred to beget ill-will in the person who confers them. But supposing I had secretly entertained an animosity towards him, would I run the risk of a discovery, by so silly a vengeance, and by sending this piece to the press, when I knew, from the usual avidity of the news writers to find articles of intelligence, that it must necessarily in a few days be laid off?

But not imagining that I was the object of so black and ridiculous a suspicion, I pursued my usual train, by serving my friend in the least doubtful manner. I renewed my applications to general Conway, as soon as the state of that gentleman's health permitted it: The general applies again to his majesty; his majesty's consent is renewed: the marquis of Rockingham, first commissioner of the treasury, is also applied to: The whole affair is happily finished; and full of joy I conveyed the intelligence to my friend. On which Mr. Conway soon after received the following letter.

*Mr. Rousseau to General Conway.*

S I R, May 12, 1766.

AFFECTED with a most lively sense of the favour his majesty hath honoured me with, and with that of your goodness, which procured it me; it affords me the most pleasing sensation to reflect, that the best of kings, and the minister most worthy of his confidence, are pleased to interest themselves in my fortune. This, sir, is an advantage of which I am justly tenacious, and which I will never deserve to lose. But it is necessary I should speak to you with that frankness you admire. After the many misfortunes that have befallen me, I thought myself armed against all possible events: There have happened to me some, however, which I did not foresee: and which indeed an ingenuous mind ought not to have foreseen: Hence it is that they affect me by so much the more severely. The trouble in which they involve me, indeed, deprives me of the ease and presence of mind necessary to direct my conduct: All I can reasonably do, under so distressed a situation, is

to suspend my resolutions about every affair of such importance as is that in agitation. So far from refusing the beneficence of the king from pride, as is imputed to me, I am proud of acknowledging it, and am sorry I cannot do it more publicly. But when I actually receive it, I would be able to give up myself entirely to those sentiments which it would naturally inspire, and to have an heart replete with gratitude for his majesty's goodness, and yours. I am not at all afraid this manner of thinking will make any alteration in yours towards me. Deign, therefore, sir, to preserve that goodness for me, till a more happy opportunity; when you will be satisfied that I defer taking the advantage of it, only to render myself more worthy of it. I beg of you, sir, to accept of my most humble and respectful salutations.

J. J. R.

This letter appeared both to general Conway and to me a plain refusal, as long as the article of secrecy was insisted on; but as I knew that Mr. Rousseau had been acquainted with that condition from the beginning, I was the less surprised at his silence towards me. I thought, that my friend, conscious of having treated me ill in this affair, was ashamed to write to me; and having prevailed on general Conway to keep the matter still open, I wrote a very friendly letter to Mr. Rousseau, exhorting him to return to his former way of thinking, and to accept of the pension.

As to the deep distress which he mentions to general Conway, and which, he says, deprives him even of the use of his reason, I was set very much at ease on that head, by receiving a letter from Mr. Davenport; who told me, that his guest was at that very time extremely happy, easy, chearful, and even sociable. I saw plainly, in this event, the usual infirmity of my friend, who wishes to interest the world in his favour, by passing for sickly, and persecuted, and distressed, and unfortunate, beyond all measure, even while he is the most happy and contented. His pretences of an extreme sensibility had been too frequently repeated; to have any effect on a man who was so well acquainted with them.

I waited



I waited three weeks in vain for an answer: I thought this a little strange, and I even wrote to Mr. Davenport: but having to do with a very odd sort of man, and still accounting for his silence, by supposing him ashamed to write to me, I was resolved not to be discouraged, nor to lose the opportunity of doing him an essential service, on account of a vain ceremonial. I accordingly renewed my applications to the ministers, and was so happy as to be enabled to write the following letter to Mr. Rousseau, the only one of so old a date of which I have a copy.

*Mr. Hume to Mr. Rousseau.*

Lille-street, Leicester-fields, 19 June, 1766.

S I R,

AS I have not received any answer from you, I conclude, that you persevere in the same resolution of refusing of all marks of his majesty's goodness, as long as they must remain a secret. I have therefore applied to general Conway to have this condition removed; and I was so fortunate as to obtain his promise that he would speak to the king for that purpose. It will only be requisite, said he, that we know previously from Mr. Rousseau, whether he would accept of a pension publicly granted him, that his majesty may not be exposed to a second refusal. He gave me authority to write to you on that subject, and I beg to hear your resolution as soon as possible. If you give your consent, which I earnestly intreat you to do, I know that I could depend on the good offices of the duke of Richmond, to second general Conway's application; so that I have no doubt of Success. I am, my dear sir,

Yours, with great sincerity,

D. H.

In five days I received the following answer.

*Mr. Rousseau to Mr. Hume.*

Wooton, June 23, 1766.

I imagined, sir, that my silence, truly interpreted by your own conscience, had said enough; but since you have some design in not understanding me, I shall speak. You have but ill disguised yourself. I know you, and

Appendix, 1766.

you are not ignorant of it. Before we had any personal connections, quarrels, or disputes; while we knew each other only by literary reputation, you affectionately made me the offer of the good offices of yourself and friends. Affected by this generosity, I threw myself into your arms; you brought me to England, apparently to procure me an asylum, but in fact to bring me to dishonour. You applied to this noble work, with a zeal worthy of your heart, and a success worthy of your abilities. You needed not have taken so much pains: You live and converse with the world; I with myself in solitude. The public love to be deceived, and you were formed to deceive them. I know one man, however, whom you cannot deceive; I mean yourself. You know with what horror my heart rejected the first suspicions of your designs. You know I embraced you with tears in my eyes, and told you, if you were not the best of men, you must be the blackest of mankind. In reflecting on your private conduct, you must say to yourself sometimes, you are not the best of men: Under which conviction, I doubt much if ever you will be the happiest.

I leave your friends and you to carry on your schemes as you please; giving up to you, without regret, my reputation during life; certain that sooner or later justice will be done to that of both. As to your good offices in matters of interest, which you have made use of as a mask, I thank you for them, and shall dispense with profiting by them. I ought not to hold a correspondence with you any longer, or to accept of it to my advantage in any affair in which you are to be the mediator. Adieu, sir, I wish you the truest happiness; but as we ought not to have any thing to say to each other for the future, this is the last letter you will receive from me.

J. J. R.

To this I immediately sent the following reply.

*Mr. Hume to Mr. Rousseau.*

June 26, 1766.

AS I am conscious of having ever acted towards you the most friendly part, of having always given the most

4 R

tender,



tender, the most active proofs of sincere affection; you may judge of my extreme surprize on perusing your epistle. Such violent accusations, confined altogether to generals, it is as impossible to answer, as it is impossible to comprehend them. But affairs cannot, must not remain on that footing. I shall charitably suppose, that some infamous calumniator has belied me to you. But in that case, it is your duty, and I am persuaded it will be your inclination, to give me an opportunity of detecting him, and of justifying myself; which can only be done by your mentioning the particulars of which I am accused. You say, that I myself know that I have been false to you; but I say it loudly, and will say it to the whole world, that I know the contrary, that I know my friendship towards you has been unbounded and uninterrupted, and that though instances of it have been very generally remarked both in France and England the smallest part of it only has as yet come to the knowledge of the public. I demand, that you will produce me the man who will assert the contrary; and above all, I demand, that he will mention any one particular in which I have been wanting to you. You owe this to me; you owe it to yourself; you owe it to truth, and honour, and justice, and to every thing that can be deemed sacred among men. As an innocent man, I will not say, as your friend, I will not say, as your benefactor; but, I repeat it, as an innocent man, I claim the privilege of proving my innocence, and of refuting any scandalous lie which may have been invented against me. Mr. Davenport, to whom I have sent a copy of your letter, and who will read this before he delivers it, I am confident, will second my demand, and will tell you that nothing possibly can be more equitable. Happily I have preserved the letter you wrote me after your arrival at Wooten; and you there express in the strongest terms, indeed in terms too strong, your satisfaction in my poor endeavours to serve you. The little epistolary intercourse which afterwards passed between us, has been all employed on my side to the most friendly purposes. Tell me, what has since

given you offence? Tell me of what I am accused? Tell me the man who accuses me? Even after you have fulfilled all the conditions, to my satisfaction, and to that of Mr. Davenport, you will have great difficulty to justify the employing such outrageous terms towards a man, with whom you have been so intimately connected, and whom, on many accounts, you ought to have treated with some regard and decency.

Mr. Davenport knows the whole transaction about your pension, because I thought it necessary that the person who had undertaken your settlement, should be fully acquainted with your circumstances; lest he should be tempted to perform towards you concealed acts of generosity, which, if they accidentally came to your knowledge, might give you some grounds of offence. I am, sir,

D. H.

Mr. Rousseau answered this letter, wherein, after an introduction, in which he acquaints Mr. Hume, by a letter from Wooten, dated July 10, 1766, that being indisposed, and retired from the world, he is ignorant of what passes in it, but as Mr. Hume desires him to name his accuser, it is himself; he proceeds to give a recapitulation of their connexions, from Mr. Rousseau's quitting Switzerland, to his last settlement in Derbyshire. In this recapitulation he tells us, that being at Strasbourg, going to join lord Marshal, he there received a most affectionate invitation from Mr. Hume to go over with him to England; that being desirous of visiting so celebrated a nation, he declined the invitation made him by the king of Prussia and lord Marshal, and repaired to Mr. Hume, at Paris. He intimates, that the regard which the public there entertained for Mr. Hume, on account of the protection granted by him to Rousseau, might possibly be the first occasion of disgust; that he came over, however, with Mr. Hume, transported with the thoughts of setting foot in a land of Liberty; at his arrival in London, that he was mightily caressed, and entertained; that his attachment to Mr. Hume on this account increased every day; that the affair of the picture, however, was not among the circumstances which contributed to this



this attachment, as carrying with it an air of ostentation; though Mr. Hume tells us, that the design of it never came from him, but was proposed by Mr. Ramsay; who when he had begun the picture told Mr. Hume he intended to make him a present of it.

Mr. Rousseau then acknowledges he at first viewed the affair of the pension in a most friendly light; that Mr. Hume was very assiduous in his endeavours to assist him in the choice of the county where he was to reside; that he took the trouble to receive proposals and represent them to Rousseau; that he accompanied Rousseau to two or three places proposed in the neighbouring counties; that when Mr. Rousseau had fixed, Mr. Hume immediately settled the affair. — So much for Mr. Hume's good offices.

On the side of the bad ones, he says, that Mr. Hume endeavours to alienate from him the good will of Mr. Davenport, which he acquired not by Mr. Hume's means; that his enemies in England are all the friends of Mr. Hume; that a very short time after his arrival in England he found a very absurd change in the minds of the people towards him; that before he arrived, there was not a nation in which he was held in greater estimation; that the publick papers were full of encomiums on him, and a general outcry prevailed against his persecutors. But that all of a sudden, without the least assignable cause, the tone was changed; that this signal was first given in a certain magazine, in which he was said to be the son of a musician; that from this time he was spoken of in print in a very equivocal or slighting manner. Every thing that had been published concerning his misfortunes was misrepresented, altered, or placed in a wrong light, and always as much as possible to his disadvantage. Even Mr. Hume's friends changed their tone with him as much as the publick; the very gentleman [Mr. Stewart] at whose house they alighted on their first arrival at London, accompanied all his actions with discourses so rude, that one would have thought he had taken occasion to oblige him, merely to express his contempt. That this gentleman's brother, who was at first very polite and

obliging, altered his behaviour with so little reserve, that he would hardly deign to speak to him. As to Mr. Hume, he was so far from this tone, that he gave into the other extreme; all kinds of flattery, of which he mentions Mr. Hume's having a volume of *Eloise* upon his table, every time Rousseau came to see him, as an instance.

He next charges Mr. Hume with giving a rude turn to his behaviour before people, who might not unreasonably have taken offence at it; in particular, that when Mr. Pennick of the Museum, a friend of lord Marshall's, came to see him, Mr. Hume made Rousseau's excuses, while he was himself present, for not visiting Mr. Pennick, by saying that Dr. Maty had invited them to see the Museum, but that Mr. Rousseau chose that day to go with Mrs. Garrick to the play. — That though his purse was not empty, and he needed not that of any other, yet Mr. Hume always behaved towards him, as if he was come to subsist on the charity of the publick, which Mr. Hume supposes alludes to two or three dinners sent from Mr. Stewart's because there was no convenient tavern or chop-house in the neighbourhood. — The next complaint is the fictitious letter from the king of Prussia; on the subject of which he says, that when he asked Mr. Hume, if Mr. Walpole, the author of that letter, was his friend, in answer to this question, Mr. Hume only asked of whom he had the information. A moment before Mr. Hume had given him a card for this same Mr. Walpole, to engage him to bring over such papers as related to Rousseau at Paris, and which he wanted to bring over by a safe hand. Next he was informed that the son of that quack Tronchin, as Rousseau calls him, his most mortal enemy, was not only the friend of Mr. Hume, but even under his protection; that they lodged in the same house together, and when Rousseau knew it, Mr. Hume imparted it to him in confidence, assuring him *the son was by no means like the father*. — That he lodged himself, a few nights, together with his governante, in the same house, and by the air and manner in which they were received by the landladies, judged Mr. Hume or



young Tronchin must have spoken to them both of himself and government. This air and manner in the landladies Mr. Hume attributes to their not understanding a syllable of French; and with regard to young Tronchin, asserts, that all he said about him was, *that he had not the same prejudices against Rousseau as his father.*—In the meantime Rousseau asserts, that he found the letters he wrote did not come to hand; that those he received had often been opened, and all went through the hands of Mr. Hume, who, if at any time one escaped him, could not conceal his eagerness to see it. One evening in particular, he says, that being sitting after supper by the fire-side, he saw Mr. Hume's eyes fixed upon him in such a manner, as struck him with inexpressible terror, which forced him even into tears; but that being seized with remorse, he at length sprang on Mr. Hume's neck, who politely returned his embraces. Both these circumstances Mr. Hume explains in another manner.

Such are the principal charges alleged against Mr. Hume by Rousseau, to which he adds the suppression of some pieces, which however, according to Mr. Hume, will soon appear, and have been unavoidably delayed. — To the long letter containing these particulars are annexed three other letters, one from Mr. Hume to Mr. Rousseau, justifying himself; the second from Mr. Walpole to Mr. Hume, acknowledging his being the author of the fictitious letter from the king of Prussia; the third, containing a declaration from Mr. d'Alembert relative to the same letter. For further particulars we refer our readers to the pamphlet itself, where they will find many circumstances, which we could not afford room for here.

*Account of the new Pantomime of Harlequin Dr. Faustus.*

#### SCENE I.

**T**HE curtain rising to slow music, discovers Harlequin in the habit of a doctor, sitting in his study: as he is reading, a letter falls from the top of the scene, which he brings forward, and by the candle which he holds behind it, the audience may read the inscription, *To Dr.*

*Faustus,* in transparent letters. After some consideration, he writes an answer, which, after shewing the direction, *“To Pluto,”* in like transparent letters, he throws up in the air, and it vanishes. As soon as the letter is gone, his good genius enters and sings, to dissuade him from any contract with the infernal spirit; but his evil genius enters on the other side, and fires him with the many advantages he would reap from having every thing at his command, and making his name famous. When they are departed, Pluto rises with a paper in his hand which he urges him to sign, assuring him that on his compliance he shall aid him in every thing. Harlequin seeming melancholy, Pluto waves his wand, and seven furies rise and dance to divert him. When they are vanished, his good genius from without, strives to dissuade him, and he remains irresolute, Pluto then strikes the table, which appears covered with riches. He is not determined by them; but Pluto tries him farther, by raising the shade of fair Helen of Greece. Harlequin is charmed at her sight, and more so when her beauty is promised as a reward of his compliance; and she finishes her triumph, by singing,

*Cupid! god of pleasing anguish,  
Teach th' enamour'd swain to languish;*

*Teach him fierce desires to know;*

*Heroes would be lost in story,*

*Did not love inspire their glory,*

*Love does all that's great below.*

His good genius now warns him in vain; for after some hesitations, he hastily signs the contract with Pluto, and then running to embrace her, a figure of a witch rises before her, and she disappears; while Pluto, in possession of the contract, sinks with a hoarse laugh at having deceived him. Harlequin, with some vexation, strikes a book, which flies down from the shelf to him, and he begins to read.

**Scene II.**—A wood. Harlequin enters reading, and is followed by his man, but goes out at hearing the sound of a tabor and pipe.

**Scene III.**—A rural prospect, terminated by a view of a gentleman's country seat.—A man enters playing on a tabor and pipe, followed by a

number



number of millers and their lasses, and one sings to celebrate his marriage: They all dance, and Harlequin mingles with them, and at every turn of the dance woos the bride; and at length by the power of his wand, he charms them all, that they appear with such frightful faces, that the men fly from the women, and the women are terrified at the men; which is effected by a number of men and women rising in the same dresses, and with frightful masks on. In the confusion, Harlequin runs off with the miller's wife.

Scene IV. — The wood; they all pass the stage in a fright, and Harlequin follows with the bride.

Scene V. — Harlequin's study, with two screens placed on the stage. He enters with his prize; she seems coy; but on his man's alarming them with notice of somebody's approach, he puts her behind one of the screens. The miller enters, and gives Harlequin money to tell his fortune. He looks in the miller's hand, and then strikes the screen, which opens and discovers the miller's wife. The husband runs to catch her, when Harlequin strikes the other screen, and a woman in the bride's dress, with a frightful face, comes out, and the miller runs off. Immediately, a fine lady comes in to have her fortune told. Harlequin, after examining her hand, acquaints her by signs, that she is married, and has cuckolded her husband; she seems affronted, but her husband, entering, she is put behind the other screen. The captain (her husband) applies also to Harlequin to know his fortune; when he is informed he is a cuckold: he storms at it, but more so, when Harlequin striking the screen, which hid the captain's wife, it opens and shews the figure of the captain, with a large pair of horns on his head: the poor officer, at the sight of this, departs in a great rage, and Harlequin releases both the women; who, after each expressing some surprize at seeing another woman there, go out with him.

Scene VI. — A kind of a park. Harlequin's man enters with a basket with wine, &c. and presently his master comes in with the two wives; he seats them, and for their diversion waves his wand, and a man and woman rise and dance. The dance ended, Har-

lequin waves his wand and the back scene opening, discovers

Scene VI. — A beautiful garden; a rose tree in the middle, and eight large columns of flowers; the vista terminated with a fine perspective view of the country. He strikes the rose bush, which changes into a table spread and covered with sundry fruits, which runs of itself to where the women sit: they at first are frightened; but Harlequin takes some of the fruit to encourage them. He then causes the columns of flowers to arise, which form a pleasing set of festoons across the top of the stage, and discover eight stone images of the heathen deities, with their several marks of distinction: the pedestals sink till the feet of the statues are even with the ground, and Harlequin animates them, and they, as if by clock-work, move, lay their different insignia on the ground, and take them up again: the pedestals rise up, and the images resume their former figures; during this the back scene is drawn up, and an elegant cascade is discovered. Harlequin conducts the women out. Meanwhile his man comes forward, and resolves to partake of the good cheer; but his master coming behind him, causes a flash of fire to issue from the bottle, and the table flies up into the air.

Scene VII. — A hall in the captain's house; he enters in his night gown with his man, much chagrined at what he had heard at Dr. Faustus's, and at his wife's not being at home; he dresses, and his wife comes in with her maid pretending to be very sleepy; she fondles on him, and he storms at her, declaring what the conjurer had told him; she turns it off with a laugh and leaves him. — A French cook enters with a saucepan in his hand, supposed to contain some viper, or other such like broth. The captain tastes it, puts some drops in it, and continues to eat it, till the cook having taken snuff, sneezes in the saucepan.

Scene VIII. — The outside of a kitchen through two windows of which, that stand open, are seen several cooks very busy, and meat roasting at a great fire. Harlequin enters, jumps in at one of the windows, and throws flour at the cooks; the captain comes to them; Harlequin jumps out again, and



and getting upon the jack weight, when the jack is wound up, is hoisted into the box the weight pulleys go up into. The captain seeing this, enters with a gun followed by the French cook with his sword, another with a red hot poker; and a woman with a hot salamander; he fires up into the box, which changes to a clock with a moveable golden head upon it, and Harlequin gets into the house.

Scene IX.—The inside of the kitchen: Harlequin seizes the spit from the fire with the meat on it; defends himself with it from the captain and the cooks, and runs off.

Scene X.—The hall: Harlequin pursued as before.

Scene XI.—The lady's dressing-room; a toilet spread, and a large india chest on a stand. The lady and a young gallant are informed by the maid what a disturbance Harlequin has made in the house; she puts him into the closet and Harlequin enters, but is soon followed by the captain, and escapes into the chest. The captain thinks he has him secure, and opens the chest, but finds it empty; they then turn the bottom of the chest from the stand, but not finding Harlequin they go out. Harlequin comes out of the chest, and addresses the lady; but being seen, gets under the toilet, and the lady goes out. The captain enters, and going to look for Harlequin, the toilet falls, and Harlequin is changed into a French miller. The captain seeing only a woman, as he thought, makes love to her, and leads Harlequin out.

Scene XII.—The hall: the lady's maid enters, leading the young gallant.

Scene XIII.—A bedchamber with a bed. The maid brings the gallant in and leaves him, but he, hearing somebody coming, gets under the bed. The captain enters leading Harlequin disguised like the woman; the captain lies on the bed and entreats Harlequin to come to him, who blows out the candle, and then the bed rises in the air with the captain on it, and the gallant clinging to the bottom of it; the lady and others come in with lights, and the captain throws the pillows, &c. at them in a great rage.

Scene XIV.—The miller's house.

The miller and his wife quarrel, and are reconciled.

Scene XV.—The mill. The miller enters with his wife, she exits, Harlequin enters and dances with her; the miller returning, Harlequin and the wife go up into the mill; the miller follows; Harlequin gets out of one window, and as he is followed gets alternately into the other on the top of the mill, and down from the mill; the miller comes down after him, and Harlequin runs up the sail of the mill; the miller goes to follow him, but is fastened to one of the vanes, and turns round with the sails while Harlequin escapes with his wife. The miller's man comes in with a sack of corn, which he sets down while he releases his master, and the sack jumps out after Harlequin.

Scene XVI.—A field. The miller is brought in almost dead by his man, and with much trouble, and a dram bottle, he recovers him, just as Harlequin is carrying off his wife; they seize her and, carry her off.

Scene XVII.—A garden. Harlequin is pursued; gets behind a bush, and when they go to take him, it rises up to an high wreathed column, with Harlequin at the top.

Scene XVIII.—The wood. Harlequin's time being nearly expired, he crosses the stage in great agonies.

Scene XIX.—The study. Harlequin enters in violent agonies; the clock strikes, and Pluto, with two infernals, rise and seize him; they kill him with their forks, and sink with him.

Scene XX.—A distant view of a country village. The whole troop of the millers and their lasses enter, and rejoice that, as Faustus is gone, and the devil has got his due, (which is the burthen of their song) they are now freed from their enchantments, and are happy; and the entertainment concludes with a country dance to the tune of the dusty miller.

Such is the new entertainment, if an assemblage of scenes, most of which have appeared already in different pantomimes, can constitute a new piece. Indeed great part of the horror in the last scene of the old *Necromancer* is very judiciously omitted; but the cutting out the characters of Hero and Leander, and of Charon, in the first scene



scene, is an injury to the pantomime. The scenes (particularly the sixth and the last) are really beautiful; the designs are elegant and correct; the colouring, lively; and the perspective, good. The music is tolerable, and the performance pleasing. If therefore we cannot say this is the best pantomime on the stage, yet it must be allowed to be very amusing, and that is all that is to be expected in such kinds of theatric diversions, in which the painter and the carpenter claim the greatest share of applause.

### LETTER XXIX.

*From Sharp's Letters from Italy.*

SIR, Naples, Dec. 1765.

THERE are three days in the year, the 16th of December, the 4th of May, and, I think, the 19th of September, that the miracle of the liquefaction of St. Januarius's blood is performed in this city. I had the pleasure of going through the ceremony this morning at the cathedral. One of the three times it is exhibited not at the cathedral, but in the streets, in a sort of open portico, or pavilion, of which there are six in Naples, called seggias, and these pavilions are honoured with the exhibition in turns. In the cathedral, or St. Januarius's church, amongst other chapels, there is one where the blood, or what is called the blood, is preserved. It is contained in two different phials, one of which holds very near an ounce of the liquor, the other only a few drops. Both the phials very much resemble the ladies smelling-bottles for salts, the larger being a depressed spheroid; the smaller, a narrow cylindrical one. They are contained in a golden case, betwixt two circular glasses of about three inches diameter, by which means, when it is held up against the light, or a candle is placed behind, the spectator sees clearly the bottles and their contents. Mr. Addison, speaking of this miracle, says, it is a bungling trick, but not entering into any explanation how it is done, or in what consists the clumsiness of the performance, we are left either to believe in, or ridicule the miracle, just as we are educated. For my part, I do not treat it as an imposture which requires no dexterity

nor science; because unbelieving protestants and scoffers have not very clearly demonstrated how the fraud is carried on. That it is a congealed substance (not unlike a lump of Spanish tallow) which melts either from the heat of the hand, the candles, or the atmosphere, is most probable, though it is possible that it may be of a nature to be liquified by some chymical fluid poured upon it a few minutes before it is exposed to the publick. The operation of liquifying is generally executed in eight, ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes; to-day it was above an hour and a half; and as I find, by the thermometer, it was colder this morning than it has been any day during the whole winter, I am inclined to judge that the liquefaction is owing to the heat of the atmosphere. In May and September the season is much warmer and fitter for this operation. Some hereticks, finding how slowly the miracle operated, thought proper to retire, in order to save their bones; for the Neapolitans entertain an opinion that the saint refuses to act when hereticks are present; and as the refusal is esteemed ominous, they have sometimes chased them very rudely from their altars. The Scandalous Chronicle says, that, once upon a time, the liquefaction not taking place, the people of Naples were so uneasy, that the government thought proper to give orders that they should always work the miracle for the future, since which it has never failed.

The liquefaction in the larger phial was very evident; in the smaller, the matter, after the miracle, appeared only of a more vivid red. I cannot say it resembled blood very much in either of them. A philosopher would not insist on the liquefaction, to be convinced of a miracle; it would be enough for him (considering the perishable nature of fluids) that the blood itself was preserved without diminution fourteen or fifteen hundred years; but the believers do not see so far, and are in agonies till the Te Deum is sung for the success. You may easily conceive how eager the congregation is to kiss so venerable a relick. I was one amongst others so happy to have it applied to my lips, to my forehead, and then to my breast, though the priest is in so great a hur-



ry to bless the croud, that he does not offer it to the generality on their breasts, but only to the lips, and perhaps the forehead. I overheard a woman declare, that it must be owing to some protestants in the church, that the miracle went on so slowly. I shall not describe the other ceremonies of this grand day; the processions, the exhibition of all their images on the great altar, and the mass, which is usually celebrated by the archbishop, but was not to-day. I am not to tell you that St. Januarius is the patron of Naples, their guardian saint. There is a famous statue of him at Pozzoli, a few miles off, which the Saracens, in one of their expeditions to this kingdom, wantonly defaced by breaking off his nose, and putting it in their pockets; upon which, storms arose and continued blowing so violently that they could never put to sea, till providentially, some of them thought it was owing to the resentment of the image, who would not be appeased so long as his nose was in their possession; upon which they threw it into the sea, and fine weather immediately succeeding, they sailed prosperously to their havens. In the mean while, the artists endeavoured to repair the image with a new nose, but neither art nor force could fasten one on; at length some fishermen took up the original nose in their nets, but disregarding it, because they did not know what it was, they flung it again into the sea; nevertheless, the nose continuing to offer itself to their nets in whatever place they fished, they began to conceive it must be something supernatural; and one, more cunning than the others, suggested it might be the nose of the saint, upon which they applied it to the statue, to examine whether it fitted, and immediately, without any cement, it united so exactly, as hardly to leave any appearance of a scar; in which state we see it. I do not insist upon your believing all the particulars of this miracle, but let me tell you, I have seen some thousands to-day who would think you a vile wretch if you would not. I hope the above description will give you an idea of the machine which contains the two phials of blood; if it does not, you are only to conceive a very flat watch, of three inches dia-

meter, without a dial-plate, &c. and with glasses both before and behind it, in which case you would see the guts of the watch, as you now do the phials: By this method of enclosing the phials, the heat of the hands can have very little effect on them, so as to liquefy their contents.

We live in a quarter of the town called St. Lucia, a saint, as the legend informs us, who, in the persecution of the christians, under Dioclesian, had her eyes torn out by the executioner; which circumstance has given her a great reputation for working miracles on every species of blindness. Her chapel is close to our house, and the day before yesterday was her anniversary. I attended the service both morning and afternoon, to see the method of cure. In the midst of the chapel is a paltry wooden image of her saintship, with a platter in her hand, containing the representation of two eyes. All the patients pass their hands over these eyes, and immediately rub their own, before the virtue exhales. There is also a small piece of bone set in silver (a silver arm) which they pretend to be a relick of the saint; this they kiss, which likewise operates miraculously; but I believe most of the patients take the advantage of both methods. At the church door there are several stalls, where they sell prints of the martyr; the very poorest of the diseased can afford to buy the cheapest: I was offered one for so small a sum as three calli, which is not quite half a farthing.

It is said to have been a practice amongst the heathens, not only to upbraid, but even to chastise their gods, when they were not propitious to their prayers; the same thing is said of the lower class of people amongst the Neapolitans: If a madona, or any particular saint upon whom they depend, does not answer their expectation, they will sometimes behave very rudely on the occasion. I cannot say I have seen any instance of this grossness; but surely, if ever a saint deserved punishment, it is this same Santa Lucia. Had you beheld the infinite number of blind people I did that day in the neighbouring streets, who have come from year to year for her succour, I do not doubt but you would



would have cudgelled her like the *medecin malgré lui*, into the exertion of her powers; I mean, upon the supposition that you were one of this sort of catholicks. I am, sir, &c.

*An Account of Cymon, a Dramatic Romance, performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane.*

#### DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Merlin,	Mr. Bensley.
Cymon,	Mr. Vernon.
Dorus,	Mr. Parsons.
Linco,	Mr. King.
Damon,	Mr. Fawcett.
Dorilas,	Mr. Fox.
Cupid,	Miss Rogers.
Urganda,	Mrs. Baddeley
Sylvia,	Mrs. Arne.
Fatima,	Mrs. Abington.
First Shepherdess,	Miss Reynolds.
Second Shepherdess,	Miss Plym.
Dortas,	Mrs. Bradshaw,

**U**RGANDA, an enchantress (placed on the Arcadian throne to be guardian of their innocence, but neglects her charge) had long professed a passion for, and thereby allured the affection of Merlin, but at length discards him, and takes Cymon (a youth) whom she had stolen from his friends; which Merlin resents, takes his leave, and resolves to be revenged by the power of his magic art; whereupon Fatima represents to Urganda the mischief which might arise from this separation, and also her folly in preferring a youth of so small a share of sensibility. Urganda (thinking her power at least equal to that of Merlin) is deaf to the advice of Fatima, and persists in her resolution.—Cymon not pleased with his situation (being by Urganda confined to her palace) solicits leave to view the neighbouring fields, which she endeavours to divert him from by describing to him the pleasures of her palace and gardens, and the more effectually to accomplish her end, at her command Cupid and the Loves descend to entertain him; which he disregards, and falls asleep: when roused therefrom, he renews his entreaty for liberty, and accompanies it with a promise of returning, and sings the air following:

Appendix, 1766.

You gave me last week a young linnet,  
Shut up in a fine golden cage;  
Yet how sad the poor thing was with-  
in it,

Oh how it did flutter and rage!

Then he mop'd and he pin'd,

That his wings were confin'd,

Till I open'd the door of his den;

Then so merry was he,

And because he was free,

He came to his cage back again.

Finding him thus resolute in his desire to quit the palace, she at length consents, and presents him with a nosegay to wear for her sake; he with transports embraces her offer, and expresses his joy in the following air:

Oh liberty! liberty! dear happy li-  
berty!

Nothing's like thee!

So merry are we,

My linnet and I

From prison are free;

Away we will fly

To liberty, liberty!

Dear, happy liberty!

Nothing's like thee.

He then with eagerness quits his cage, and chance directs him to the place Merlin had appointed Sylvia (who was the admiration of the swains and envy of the shepherdesses) to be discovered by him: when he espies her (lying asleep on a bank) he stands amazed, perceiving himself strangely and suddenly agitated: whilst ruminating on her charms, she awakes, and he, now divested of his simplicity, ventures to approach her: Sylvia is not less captivated than Cymon: they exchange nosegays; she parts with one enchanted by Merlin, and he with that presented to him by Urganda, and mutually plight their faith to each other. When Cymon returns to the palace, he is observed by Urganda to be quite enraptured, kissing the nosegay, and bestowing the highest encomiums on the dear giver. With this Urganda is not less transported, imagining herself to be the object. Fatima having some doubts, advises Urganda to inspect whether the nosegay was the same she gave him: she does so, and to her mortification finds it is another. Her resentment now grows strong against the object of Cymon's passion; and the more readily to obtain this, she gives Cymon leave to go wherever he

pleases



pleases, appointing Fatima to watch him.—Urganda is not Sylvia's only enemy; for a shepherdess has lodged a complaint against her before Dorus (deputy-governor to Urganda) for having given encouragement to a shepherd who had formerly made love to her. Linco, this deputy's deputy (a merry jocosé fellow) is dispatched to bring Sylvia to justice, who finds her at the door of Dorcas's cottage (her protectress) with Cymon's nosegay in her hand, and singing in praise of him who gave it: he tells her the errand on which he is sent, but, to dissipate her fears, accompanies it with a promise of friendship: Dorcas however comes out of her cot, objects to Sylvia's going, without herself attending (which indeed had been ordered by Dorus) but on Linco's entreaty, (being a favourite with Dorcas) and on promising a speedy return, she consents, but expresses her sentiments of the present race of men by singing the following air:

When I was young, tho' now I'm old,

The men were kind and true;

But now they're grown so false and bold,

What can a woman do?

Now what can a woman do?

For men are truly

So unruly,

I tremble at seventy-two.

When I was fair—tho' now so so,

No hearts were given to rove;

Our pulses beat nor fast nor slow,

But all was faith and love,

Now what can a woman do? &c.

Being arrived at the governor's house, Linco finds Dorus deeply engaged with the shepherdess who lodged the complaint, fondling with her, and promising her his best services: The shepherdess now retires, and Sylvia is ordered into the presence of the governor, who is so charmed with her beauty (though he had just before threatened vengeance on the culprit) that he is inclined to pity her, softens the rigour of justice, and even embraces her, forgetting his promise, to the forsaken shepherdess; who now enters, reproves the magistrate, and still threatens revenge.—Urganda calls forth her demons of revenge, who perform their rites.—Damon and Dorilas (formerly swains of the two shepherdesses, but had left them in pursuit of Sylvia, by whom they are slighted)

are in pursuit of Cymon and Sylvia, and endeavour to persuade Linco to join them; instead of which he treats them very contemptuously, and speaks slightly even of the governor himself. Dorus and Arcadians are also, by order of the enchantress, in pursuit of this envied pair; Linco refuses to assist Dorus, and is thereon discharged from his employment.—Fatima, who was appointed to watch Cymon, discovers him, together with Sylvia, in another part of the country, and is taking a picture of the fair one when Merlin enters, waves his wand over her head, and taps her on the shoulder: she is by this alarmed, but seeing no one near her, returns to proceed on her picture, but first resolves to read what she had already drawn, when she finds not only the colour of the letters changed but different words substituted instead of those she wrote. Merlin now appears to Fatima, whom he enjoins not to give any other answer to the enchantress than yes and no. This she thinks a cruel tax upon her tongue, but is obliged to comply.—Cymon and Sylvia are next surrounded by Damon and Dorilas on one side, and on the other by Dorus and his followers, Dorus approaches to seize Sylvia, whom Cymon protects: after some interrogatory, Dorus gives orders for them both to be seized, and taken to Urganda: Cymon resents it, snatches a staff from one of the shepherds and drives them off: During his beating off one party, the other party take off Sylvia, who calls for Merlin to assist her. Cymon then enters greatly agitated for the loss of his mistress, and seeks her, but in vain; for she is taken by Dorus to Urganda, who commands her (as a more severe punishment than death) to be committed to the black tower till her beauties are destroyed, and then to be presented to Cymon. Sylvia is unmoved, and receives her sentence with great resolution. The prisoner being now put into the tower, Urganda calls on Merlin to assist her, if he can; thunder is then heard, and the tower and rocks give way to a magnificent amphitheatre, and Merlin appears in the place where the tower sunk. Urganda waves her wand, but her power is gone; she then confesses her folly, breaks her wand



wand, and concludes with wishing that "All powers, basely exerted, may ever in the same manner be broken and dispersed." Power being now solely in the hand of Merlin, and Cymon and Sylvia placed on the throne of Arcadia, a grand procession is introduced of knights of the different orders of chivalry, with enchanters, &c. who range themselves round the amphitheatre, followed by Cymon, Sylvia, and Merlin who are brought in triumph drawn by Loves, preceded by Cupid and Hymen walking arm in arm; then the Arcadian shepherds, with Dorus and Linco at the head, Damon and Dorilas, with their shepherdesses, after which is a chorus by the Arcadians, and also a dance which concludes the piece. This dramatic romance can hardly fail of being an agreeable acquisition to the stage, as the powers of all employed are happily combined to render it so; the poet deserves praise for his ingenuity; the composer for skilfully adapting his music to the words; the performers in general, for exerting themselves to the credit of both the former; and the painter deserves no less praise for his masterly execution of the scenes; which, together with the machinery, exceed those in any other piece; so that it may be ranked foremost in the list of musical-performances. The overture (in which is introduced a solo on the violincello) should not be passed over unnoticed. The prologue and epilogue are well-adapted, and receive additional weight from the speakers, Mr. King and Mrs. Abington.

*A Process for separating the Gold and Silver from Lace, without burning it.*

**C**UT the lace in pieces, and (having separated the thread from it by which it was sewed to the garment) tie it up in a linen-cloth, and boil it in soap lyes, diluted with water till you perceive it is diminished in bulk, which will take up but a little time, unless the quantity of lace be very considerable. Then take out the cloth and wash it several times in cold water, squeezing it pretty hard with your foot, or beating it with a mallet, to clear it of the soap lye; then untie the cloth, and you will have the metallic part of the lace pure, and no-where altered in colour, or diminished in weight.

This method is abundantly more convenient and less troublesome than the common way of burning, and as a small quantity of the lye will be sufficient, the expence will be trifling, especially as the same lye may be used several times, if cleared of the silky calcination. It may be done in either an iron or copper-vessel.

The lye may be had at the soap-boilers, or it may be made of pearl ash and quicklime boiled together in a sufficient quantity of water.

The reason of this sudden change in the lace will be evident to those who are acquainted with chemistry; for silk, on which all our laces are wove, is an animal substance, and all animal substances are soluble in alkalies, especially when rendered more caustic by the addition of quicklime, but the linen you tie it in being a vegetable, will remain unaltered.

*By the Act for allowing the Importation of Wheat and Wheat-Flour from any part of Europe into this Kingdom.*

**I**T is enacted, that wheat and wheat-flour be allowed to be imported from any part of Europe, duty-free, at any time before March 1, 1767; and may be carried coast-wise. Entry is to be made thereof at the port of importation; otherwise to be liable to pay duty.

By the act for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat-flour from his majesty's colonies in America, it is enacted that wheat and wheat-flour be allowed to be imported from any of the British colonies in America, duty free, at any time before August 1, 1767. Entry is to be made thereof at the port of importation; otherwise to be liable to pay duty: And the said commodities may be carried coast-wise.

By the act for allowing the importation of oats and oat-meal, rye and rye-meal, into this kingdom, it is enacted, that oats and oatmeal, rye and rye-meal, be allowed to be imported duty free, at any time before the 29th of September 1767, and to be carried coast-wise under the regulations that obtain for the same of the growth of this kingdom: And entry is to be made thereof at the port of importation otherwise to be liable to pay duty.

By the act to continue an act, made in the fifth year of the reign of his present majesty, intitled, 'An act for the importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland,' the act of 5 Geo. III, which was to continue in force for twelve months from the commencement thereof; which said act was, by another act passed in the last session of parliament, further continued, from the expiration thereof till the first of February 1767, being now expiring, it is hereby, further continued to the 1st of February 1768.

*A Recapitulation of the Principal Occurrences of the Year 1766.*

Jan. 18, **A** Battle was gained in India over 1765. Sujah Dowla by Sir Robert Fletcher.

Jan. 2, 1766. The Chevalier de St. George died at Rome, aged 74.

14. Frederic V. of Denmark and Norway died.

30. A remarkable storm of thunder, lightning and rain, at Gibraltar.

4 S 2

Feb.



Feb. 2. Baba Ali, the dey of algiers, died.  
 8. The princess of Brunswick was delivered of a prince at St. James's.  
 23. King Stanislaus, duke of Lorraine and Bar, died.

March 8. The prince of Orange installed stadtholder.

24. A riot at Madrid for several days, on occasion of an edict enjoying the use of the French dress.

31. A convention signed at St. James's, for the final adjustment of the Canada bills.

April 22. A violent shock of an earthquake at Constantinople, whereby many edifices were destroyed.

July 30. The right. Hon. Mr. Pitt created earl of Chatham.

Aug. 13. A dreadful hurricane at Martinico.

Sept. 29. The princess royal born.

Oct. 1. Her royal highness the Princess Carolina Matilda espoused at St. James's to the king of Denmark.

Nov. 8. Queen of Denmark made her public entry into Copenhagen.

11. Parliament met.

*To the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, and my Lords the Judges.*

*The Petition of a much abused, yet very innocent person,*

*Humbly sheweth,*

**T**HAT your lordship's unhappy petitioner, though heretofore caressed, and acknowledged the most useful and valuable servant of mankind, is of late, through some unnatural prejudices of education, or corruption of manners, become either shamefully neglected, or notoriously ill-used. And though on all hands his abilities in teaching, and bringing to perfection the greatest and most useful designs, are acknowledged; yet it is astonishing to see in what useless and trifling concerns he is engaged by some, and what vile and infamous drudgery he goes through for others. Some have employed him many years together in teaching the art of managing a pack of cards to the best advantage; the consequence of which is, ruin if they do not succeed, and infamy if they do: Whereas, if they had so pleased, he would with less trouble have taught them to conduct an army or a fleet, by which they might have gained advantage to their country, and glory to themselves. Others drag him at their heels from one place of idle amusement to another, never considering how he exhausts his spirits, and consumes himself in following them; nor suffering him to do any substantial service, though they know him to be so well qualified for it. Nay, it can be proved that daily attempts are made upon the life of your said petitioner; some being so abandoned to confess their barbarous and unnatural design to murder him, and

openly and without shame solicit their vile companions to join with them in the wicked design; insomuch that your petitioner is obliged to go constantly armed with a very formidable weapon, the terror of which, though it serves to keep some in awe, is yet not sufficient to deter these desperate wretches from their determined and constant attempts to kill him. The many cruel wounds your petitioner has received, have brought upon him numberless evils and calamities, which, together with the weight of years he now labours under, render his present state a scene of misfortunes and misery. In the midst of his distresses, however, it is matter of great consolation to your said petitioner, that the wise and virtuous, some few of whom remain to comfort his old age, take every opportunity of cherishing, and making much of him, and agree in commiserating his misfortunes and lamenting the ill usage he receives from the aforesaid foolish and abandoned profligates. But notwithstanding these noble examples, such is the force of custom and the prevalence of fashion, that every possible outrage still continues to be committed with impunity against the person of your abused petitioner, the most antient and most useful servant of mankind.

It is therefore most humbly prayed, that your lordships will take the premises into your serious consideration, and in your great wisdoms contrive some effectual means or laws to prevent or punish these gross insults, and unpardonable outrages, committed against an old man, past the best of his years, hourly declining, and daily expecting to resign his being to one who will never forget the injuries done to his predecessor.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall pray for the increase of your happiness, to the end of

**T I M E.**

*To the* **P R I N T E R, &c.**

**T**HAT London is more than one third larger than Paris, cannot admit of a dispute between those who have seen the two capitals; which has the most inhabitants, I will not take upon me to ascertain, my design at present being to lay before the public an exact list of the births, deaths, &c. of these two great cities, and offer a few serious considerations on the great disproportion; the alarming difference there is in the deaths and christenings of two towns, which, for fairness sake, I will allow to contain about an equal number of souls.

In the year 1764 were christened in London 16371 children; in Paris 19439; in London were buried 23230; at Paris 18034; which are 3085 more births, and 5196 fewer deaths;—a saving (if I may be allowed the expression) of 8261 persons to the community.

Now, considering what an incredible number of ecclesiastics of various orders on the male



male side, and what an infinite number of cloistered women there are in Paris on the other; considering the vast space of ground that is taken up by a great number of monasteries, religious houses, churches, convents, &c. it is almost an absurdity to suppose London not to be infinitely more populous than Paris, and to contain more married people, and more teeming women. How then is this alarming difference to be accounted for? Is Paris more healthy than London? No: the narrowness of the streets, the high houses, and the want of common-sewers to carry off the filth and refuse of the city, imply a contradiction to that question. Is it the gin in London being so cheap? No: Eau de Vie (brandy) is equally as cheap, nay cheaper at Paris, and more poisonous than gin. I therefore humbly offer it as my opinion, that the disproportion of the deaths of adults is owing to the infinite number of quacks and quack medicines; (for the dangerous consequence of which, I refer every inquisitive reader to Dr. Tissot's chapter of quacks and mountebanks) and that the deficiency of births in London is owing to that infinite number of children destroyed by men midwives, by reducing a child's head in the mother's womb, i. e. boring a hole in the cranium, and squeezing the child's brains out! The four hundred thousand men employed to build the Egyptian pyramids came into the world without the assistance of men midwives or forceps; and I do maintain it, and I can procure some of the most able physicians of the present age to subscribe to it, that in England the human species have diminished as the practice of men in midwifery has encreased.

Though man-midwifery is taught in France, it is not practised in a twentieth proportion as in England; and a man who reduces a child's head in France, would soon have his own head upon a trunk without legs or arms. I write not from resentment, but conviction and humanity; and I have the sanction for this my opinion by physicians of the best heads and hearts; and I am well assured, that at the academies for teaching

pupils the art of obstructing nature, that many of the poor women that are received upon the footing of benevolence and charity, are delivered over to young boys to try experiments upon, and even to turn a child in the mother's womb, from a right presentation in order to gain knowledge by an act that deserves an ignominious death; and I will venture to affirm, that more than one half of the children that die in London, die of reduced heads and instrumental injuries they receive from ignorant, or what is as common, hasty midwives; for with the poor they are unwilling to stay, and their reputation depends upon dispatch with the rich; while patience, and a little assistance to nature alone, is their duty both to God and man.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1766. I am, sir, &c.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

P. S. If you will believe the French account of the city of Paris, I send it you as they give it me.

Paris, then, has 967 streets, 95 *culs de sacs*, for they have no other names for places that have no thoroughfare; 50000 houses, 500 hotels, 52 parishes, 20 parish churches, 21 collegiate churches, 80 churches and chapels that are not parochial, three abbeys for men, and eight for women 53 convents and communities of men, 70 convents for women, 57 colleges, 15 seminaries, 26 hospitals, 12 prisons, 50 public places, 55 fountains, 12000 coaches, and one million of inhabitants, among whom are supposed to be two hundred thousand servants.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you will give the following question a place in your Magazine, you will add to the favours already conferred on

Your much obliged servant,

J. P.

St. Badaux, near Plymouth, Oct. 1766.

Query if it is possible to find two such numbers, whose difference shall be equal to the difference of their squares?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the two questions in the London Magazine for September last, (see p. 483) are not answered in neither of the two succeeding Magazines, I have therefore sent the following solutions to them.

St. Badaux, Devon, December the 19, 1766.

Solution to the 1st.

Put  $x$  = the number required, then  $\frac{x-8}{34}$ ,  $\frac{x-25}{27}$ ,  $\frac{x-6}{19}$ , and  $\frac{x-5}{13}$ , are whole numbers. Let  $\frac{x-8}{34} = P$  and  $x = 34P + 8$ , put this value of  $x$ , in the 2d fraction then  $\frac{x-25}{27} = \frac{34P + 8 - 25}{27} = \frac{34P - 17}{27} = P + \frac{7P - 17}{27}$  = a whole number, there-

fore



fore  $\frac{7P-17}{27} =$  a whole number which multiplied by 4 we have  $\frac{28P-68}{27} = P-2 + \frac{P-14}{27} =$  a whole number  $\therefore \frac{P-14}{27} =$  a whole number  $= Q$ . Then  $P = 27Q + 14$  and  $x = 918Q + 484$ , put this for  $x$ , in the 3d fraction then  $\frac{x-6}{19} = \frac{918Q + 478}{19} = 48Q + 25 + \frac{6Q+3}{19}$  a whole number  $\therefore \frac{6Q+3}{19} =$  a whole number which multiplied by 3, and the product subtracted from  $\frac{19Q}{19}$ , we have  $\frac{Q-9}{19} =$  a whole number  $= R \therefore Q = 19R + 9$ , and  $x = 17442R + 8746$  substitute this for  $x$ , in the 4th fraction then  $\frac{x-5}{13} = \frac{17442R + 8741}{13}$  and by proceeding as before we get  $\frac{R+2}{13} =$  a whole number  $= S \therefore R = 13S - 2$ , whence  $x = 226746S - 26138$ , and of  $S = 1$  then  $x = 200608 =$  the least whole number.

W. W. R.

[This question was answered also, by Mr. T. Lester, though somewhat differently.]

*Solution to the 2d.*

LET A, B, D, R, S be five wheels whose teeth are a, b, d, r, s. respectively Now if a, b, d, r, s, are prime to one another and have no common division but unity, then  $\frac{abdrs}{a} = bdrs =$  the least number of revolutions the wheel A must make before they are all in the same assigned position, and  $\frac{abdrs}{b}, \frac{abdrs}{d}, \frac{abdrs}{r}, \frac{abdrs}{s}$ , are the revolutions of the wheels B, D, R, S.

Let A, represent the wheel of 252 teeth, B, that of 26, D, that of 22, R, that of 40, and S, that of 34. Divide these numbers by their greatest common divisor (2) and put  $a = 126$ ,  $b = 13$ ,  $d = 11$ ,  $r = 23$ ,  $s = 17$  then we have 48620, 47140, 556920, 306306, and 360360, for the revolutions of the wheels A, B, D, R, S.

W. W. R.

### The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER, for 1766, concluded.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**W**HITEHALL. It has been represented to the king, that the following anonymous, treasonable, and threatening letter, was, on the 18th instant, found near the garden wall, adjoining to the street, of John Eyer, Esq; at Tichfield, near Fareham, in Hants. viz.

" 1766.

Gentlemen this is to give notice to all poor sullen people that suffer by the hardness of times and severities of people to get themselves ready prepared for a mob or civil war for there is a strong army going to arrive for many parts of the west with a full resolution to see if we cannot alter the times the farmer that sels his corn and cattle so dear the miller and malter cheas and backen gobers I have you considr and los your prises it will be better for you when trouble seas your damd hard heart and anguish raks your brest will pull George from his throne beat down the house of roags and destroy the sets of the law makers.

Publsh this with speed."

His majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to justice the persons concerned in writing the said treasonable and threatening letter, has promised his most gracious pardon to any one of them, (except the person who actually wrote the said letter) who shall discover their accomplices. And the gentlemen farmers, and other inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood, have promised a reward of one hundred pounds for the making such discovery.

On Dec. 26, the house of Mr. Ward a butcher, in Norwich, was consumed by fire, and his wife and mother, two children, a grand child and a maid servant perished in the flames.

Three houses were, on the 30th consumed by fire on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark.

Days appointed for holding the sessions of the peace, oyer and terminer, and goal delivery for the county of Middlesex, for the year 1767, are as follow:

Quarter session at Hick's-Hall, Monday Jan,



Jan. 12, Thursday 15, at the Old Bailey,

General session at Hick's-Hall, Monday

Feb. 16, Wednesday 18, at the Old Bailey.

Quarter session at Hick's-Hall, Tuesday

April 18, Wednesday 19, at the Old Bailey.

General session at Hick's-Hall, Tuesday

June 2, Wednesday 3, at the Old Bailey.

Quarter session at Hick's-Hall, Monday

July 13, Wednesday 15, at the Old Bailey.

General session at Hick's-Hall, Monday

Sept. 7, Wednesday 9, at the Old Bailey.

Quarter session at Hick's-Hall, Monday

Oct. 19, Wednesday 21, at the Old Bailey.

General Session at Hick's-Hall, Monday

Dec. 7, Wednesday 16, at the Old Bailey.

Days appointed for holding the general quarter

sessions of the peace for the city and liberty

of Westminster, for 1767.

Thursday Jan. 8,

Wednesday April 22, } at the New

Wednesday June 24, } Guildhall.

Tuesday Oct. 6,

Days appointed for holding the general quar-

ter sessions of the peace, before the right

hon. Sir Robert Kite, lord mayor, for the

town and borough of Southwark, for 1767.

Friday Jan. 9,

Friday March 27, } At the Town hall, on

Friday June 25, } St. Margaret's-hill,

Friday Oct. 2, } Southwark.

The right hon. the lord mayor, as con-

servator of the river Thames, and the waters

of the Medway, has ordered courts of con-

servancy, for Surry and Middlesex, to be held

on Friday the 17th of June; and for Essex

and Kent, on Wednesday the 1st of July.

Gloucester, Dec. 29. A gentleman un-

known has presented this week to the Glou-

cester infirmary 885l. being the sale of 1000l.

in the funds, which sum he has desired may

be totally expended in the current expences

of the house; and as he has declared a dislike

to the public funds, and seems to dread that

a time may come, when a remarkable fall

in the price of stocks may happen, fatal to

many charities, he has requested, that a part

of the infirmary property, now in the funds,

(at least equal to his donation,) may be

drawn out, and vested in land security:

this the governors have engaged to do, and

two gentlemen of distinction, well known

friends to the charity, have offered to take

1000l. on the above plan.

*Extract of a letter from Grenada, Nov. 13.*

"The latter end of last month we had a

violent shock of an earthquake which has

done great damage, particularly to several su-

gar works, and many houses are destroyed:

The hills are in several places thrown down,

so that it is impossible to ride round the is-

land on horseback. We have also shocking

accounts from Curisao and the Spanish

main, of the hills being shook into the val-

lies."

A letter from Barbadoes, dated October

26, says, "Last Tuesday morning, at three

quarters after four o'clock, was felt, all over

the island, a most tremendous shock of an

earthquake, which lasted two minutes and

puts the inhabitants into the greatest con-

sternation, the houses shaking in so terrible

a manner that their destruction was moment-

ly expected: but (thanks to the Almighty!)

no particular damage has ensued. Several

vessels that were an hundred leagues to the

eastward, felt it very severely."

A shock of an earthquake was lately felt at Cayenne, a French island in the West-Indies.

*Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated the 11th of November, 1766.*

"I am to acquaint you of an affair that will shock you; and the more so, as your old friend Mrs. T— is the subject.—About a fortnight ago she sent her compliments to a young woman, whose name is P—n; informing her, that she had lately received a letter for her from England, which she could not deliver to any person but herself, in consequence of which the unsuspecting P—n waited upon Mrs. T—, although before altogether unknown to her: as soon as she entered the house, Mrs. T— laid violent hands on her, exulting that she had got her in her power at last! The unhappy, and indeed innocent victim, immediately suffered a severe bastinadoing from the hands of the virago, T—; and in conclusion, was ordered to confess. On begging to know her crime, she was informed that she had wronged Mrs. T—'s bed;—not the repeated asseverations of innocence, and the declaration of being entirely unknown to Mrs. T—'s husband, could prevent the following treatment, disgraceful to human nature in general, and to the softer sex in particular.

"The frantic T— observing a ring on the finger of the young woman she seized it as her own, swearing that it had been given by her husband; and then calling to her negroes, she ordered them to throw the poor victim on her back on the floor; and while they kept her in that position, or rather in a posture too shocking to relate, the inhuman T— applied a composition of pitch and Cayenne pepper, which she had prepared for the purpose; some other circumstances that followed are likewise too shocking to relate; and after all, the unhappy woman was stripped of her cloathes, and turned into the street, to the disgrace of all government and police, at noon-day. A prosecution has indeed been commenced against the inhuman perpetrators of this horrid deed; for, upon the strictest enquiry, it appears that the husband had never seen the young woman, to his knowledge: but I doubt much whether the laws, on this side the Atlantic, will bring her to that condign punishment which her crime deserves."

By a letter from St. Eustatia, dated Oct. 7,



we are informed that they have lately had a gale of wind there, more violent than has been known since the year 1717. In the interior parts of the island great damage was done to the provision grounds, most of the Mankiokte (Cafeda) great and small corn, is destroyed; canes that were on Monday remarkably promising, then lay even with the ground; large tamarind trees, as thick as a man's body, were torn up by the roots; fences and many thatched houses levelled with the ground; many persons were obliged to leave their houses, and seek for safety in those that were built low: in short, such a scene of horror might be better conceived than described. Many vessels have been drove ashore and lost, and it was greatly feared, that many in other places had suffered by the late storms, as that of the 21st of September, was felt from latitude 14 to 40. Several of the vessels that had put to sea were returned, but the greater part were still out when the letter was written.

There is advice from Tortuga, that great part of the salt works had been destroyed by a violent hurricane; that three French and five Newfoundland vessels were drove on shore; and that part of the grand key was beat down by the violence of the sea.

*Remainder of the Marriages, Births, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. for 1766.*

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 30. **F**RANCIS Burdett, Esq; was married to Miss Mary Eleonora Jones—Daniel Mackey, Esq; to Miss Gealon.

Dec. 1. Noble Warren, Esq; to Miss Baird—6. Sir Sampson Gideon, bart. to Miss Wilmot, daughter of lord chief justice Wilmot—26. John Draper, Esq; to Miss Priscilla Manning—

Lately. Samuel Corrington, Esq; to Miss Jenny Wilkinson—Hon. George Mackay, of Skibo, to Miss Sutherland, daughter of Lord Duffus—Capt. Poole Bathurst nephew of Lord Bathurst, to Miss Hasket—Capt. Tinker, of the navy, to Miss Sally Eames—Col. Hill, to Miss Popham—Tho. Lockhart, Esq; to Miss Gordon—Mr. Inglis, eldest son of Sir John Inglis, of Cramond to Lady Dorothy Primrose, sister of the Earl of Rosebery, Rowland Duer, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Tiffard—Sir Whistler Webster, bart. to Miss Nairn—George Seely, Esq; to Miss Burton—Richard Farrer, Esq; to Mrs. Gordon, a 10000l. fortune—Capt. Morris, in the East India service, to Miss Yeldham—Rev. Dr. Kyte, to Miss Whitaker—Henry Pratt, Esq; to Miss Davis—Robert Knipe, Esq; to Miss Jane Davis, her sister.

Nov. 22. The countess of Hopetoun was delivered of a daughter—26. Mrs. Burton, of Holles street, of two sons—Countess of

Pomfret of a daughter, baptized by the name of Charlotte—Lady Stanley, of a son and heir.

Dec. 2. Mrs. Drummond, of Charing cross, of a son—10. Mrs. Townsend, of Cleveland row, of a son—Mrs. Stonor, of Stonor, in Oxfordshire, of a son.—21. The Dutchess of Beaufort, of a son and heir.

Lately. Countess of Drogheda, of a daughter—Lady Catherine Beauclerc, of a son—Mrs. Johnston, of Cleveland Row, of a daughter—Viscountess Ashbrook, of a daughter—General Gore's lady of a son—Lady Dolben, of a son—Lady of the right hon. lord Charles Greville Montague, of a son—

#### DEATHS.

December 3. **D**AVID Scott, Esq; member for Aberdeen—6. Rev. Dr. William Friend, dean of Canterbury, &c.—8. Mr. Richard Cave, an eminent printer, at St. John's gate, Clerkenwell—10. George Drummond, Esq; a commissioner of the excise, in Scotland, aged 80—Dudley Baxter, Esq; solicitor of the excise—12. John Mitchel Esq; member for, and recorder of Boston—13. Sir John Bernard, bart. succeeded by his only son, now Sir Robert—15. Andrew Fletcher, of Salton, Esq; a lord of the session and keeper of the signet in Scotland—Henry Fleming, of Hinham, Hants, Esq;—29. John Butler Esq; member for Suffex—30. Thomas Prowse, Esq; member for Somersetshire.

Lately, Thomas Long, Esq; formerly a woollen draper—Mr. James Hume, apothecary, brother of the bishop of Salisbury—Mrs. Montreor, only daughter of the late Hen. Fielding, Esq;—Chambers Ruffel, Esq; one of the council of Massachusetts Bay, five days after his landing at Dover—Richard Baron, of Piccadilly, Esq; at his wedding supper—John Pratt, of Mitcham, Esq;—Thomas Sergison, Esq; member for Lewes—Lewis Tremayne, of Heligan, in Cornwall, Esq;—Andrew Tonlanque, Esq; a wine merchant—John Tyser, of Layton, Esq;—Francis Adams, of Abridge, Essex, Esq;—The right hon. countess of Guildford—Lady Anne Rushout, 4th daughter of George, earl of Northampton, aged 72—Andrew Cross, Esq; a justice of peace for Somersetshire—Philip Stevens, of Hammer Smith, Esq;—Nathan Crompton, of Hackney, Esq;—Thomas Hulse, of Great Worley, in Essex Esq;—John Freemantle, Esq; long secretary to the commissioners of the customs.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. John Andrews, LLB. was presented to the vicarage of Marden, in Kent—Mr. Hodgson, to the vicarage of St. Giles, Cambridge—Mr. Wharton, to the vicarage of Bovington, in Northamptonshire—Mr. Sturges, to the vicarage of Oditham, Hants—



Mr. Talbot, to the rectory of Elmsett, Suffolk—Mr. Wilkinson, to the living of Ridge, Hertfordshire—Mr. Taylor, to the rectory of Spridlington, Lincolnshire—Dr. Potter to the deanery of Canterbury—Mr. Holland, to the vicarage of Shrapley, in Staffordshire—Mr. Warley to the rectory of Toppington, Leicestershire—Mr. Fulford, to the vicarage of Dunsfold, in Devonshire—Mr. Heber to the rectory of Chelsea—Mr. Fisher, to the living of Colborne, Isle of Wight—Mr. Palgrave, to the rectory of Palgrave, Suffolk—Mr. Canning, to the rectories of Thornhams Magna and Parva, in Suffolk—Mr. Saunders, to the vicarage of Maidwell, in Gloucestershire—Mr. Francklin, to the vicarage of Bardon, Norfolk—Mr. Marsham, to the rectory of Alwalton, Huntingdonshire—Dr. Fawcett, to the vicarage of Newcastle upon Tyne—Mr. Reynolds, to the vicarage of Witherdales in Cheshire—Mr. Hurley, to the rectory of Sutton, Bucks—Mr. Taylor to the rectory of Church-Eton, Staffordshire

A dispensation passed the seals to enable the Rev. John Copley, M. A. to hold the rectory of Chillington, and that of Sullington, in Sussex—William Farrington, A. B. to hold the rectory of Warrington and vicarage of Leigh, in Lancashire—Tho. Scott, M. A. to hold the vicarages of Breathwell and Botley, in Yorkshire—Mr. Blake, to hold the vicarage of Eastwood, and rectory of Fryering, in Essex—Mr. Dodwell, to hold the rectories of Worth and Harlaxton, in Lincolnshire—Mr. Greet, to hold the rectory of St. James, Garlick Hill, with the vicarage of Maffworth, Bucks.

A commendam passed the seals to the bishop of St. David's, to hold the rectory of St. George's, Hanover-square, and a prebend of Salisbury, with his bishoprick.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

ST. James's, Dec. 13. Rev. Dr. S. Powell, was presented to the archdeaconry of Colchester, founded in St. Paul's, London.

*PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.*

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

WHITEHALL, Dec. 2. Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Esq; is appointed lieutenant governor of the island of St. Vincent, and William Hill, Esq; of Tobago.

St. James's, Dec. 3. The duke of Cumberland was sworn of the privy-council, as was John Shelley, Esq; treasurer of the household.—10. The Duke of Bolton, Lord North, and Sir Edward Hawke, were sworn of the privy council.

Dublin-castle, Dec. 5. Lord Blaney is appointed colonel of the thirty-eighth regiment of foot, late Talbot's.

Whitehall, Dec. 13. The Duke of Ancafter was appointed master of the horse to the king,

in the room of the earl of Hertford.—Sir Edward Hawke, Charles Townshend, John Buller, Esqrs. Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Yonge, Sir Piercy Brett, and Charles Jenkinson. Esq; commissioners of the admiralty.—16. Right hon. Robert Nugent, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, George Rice, John Roberts Jeremiah Dyson, William Fitzherbert, and the hon. Tho. Robinson, Esqrs; commissioners for trade and plantations.

St. James's, Dec. 20. John Campbell, Esq; commonly called Marquis of Lorne, is created a baron of Great Britain, to him and his heirs male which failing, to lords Frederick and William, his brothers, and their heirs male successively, by the title of baron Sundridge, of Coombank, in Kent.

Whitehall, Dec. 20. Robert Nugent, Esq; is created baron Nugent, of Carlanston, and Viscount Clare of Ireland, and to the heirs male of his body.—Elizabeth, Viscountess Grandison, a viscountess and countess of the said kingdom, by the titles of Viscountess Villiers, and countess of Grandison, and of viscount and earl to her heirs male.

Dec. 23. The duke of Bolton is appointed governor and captain of the Isle of Wight, and of Carisbrook castle, &c. &c. in the room of the right hon. Hans Stanley—The Earl Cornwallis, chief-justice in Eyre, on the south of Trent, in room of Lord Monson.—Hon. Archibald Campbell Fraser, consul at Algiers.—30. Col. John Mompesson lieutenant governor of the Isle of Wight, in the room of the late General Stanwix—27. Wills, earl of Hillsborough, and Francis lord le Despencer, joint post-masters general in the room of Lords Bessborough and Grantham.—George Browne, Esq; a commissioner of Excise in Scotland—Edmund Malone, Esq; a justice of the common pleas in Ireland.

*From the Rest of the Papers.*

Paul Whitehead, Esq; is appointed secretary to lord le Despencer, as joint post-master general—Joseph Sharp, Esq; secretary of the customs—Christopher Mills, Esq; judge of the vice admiralty court of Senegambia—George Nares, Esq; is elected recorder of Oxford.

*Alterations in the List of Parliament.*

BARNSTABLE. John Cleveland, Esq; in the room of Sir G. Amyand deceased. Bristol. Viscount Clare, re-elected on promotion

Dover. John Bindley, Esq; in the room of Lord Coombank

East Retford. John Shelley, Esq; re-elected, on promotion

Eastloe. Viscount Palmerston, re-elected on promotion.

Middlesex. George Cooke, Esq; re-elected on promotion

Nairn. Price Campbell, Esq; re-elected on promotion



Newport. Wm de Grey, Esq; re-elected on promotion  
 Penryn. Francis Basset, Esq; re-elected on promotion  
 Queenborough. Sir Piercy Brett, re-elected on promotion.

**BILLS of Mortality from Oct. 21 to Dec. 30.**

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 1549	3077	Males 2116	4246
Females 1528		Females 2130	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years 1330	Within the Walls 305
Between 2 and 5 331	Without the walls 377
5 and 10 — 162	Mid. and Surrey 2078
10 and 20 — 147	City & Sub. West. 836
20 and 30 — 337	
30 and 40 — 421	4246
40 and 50 — 511	
50 and 60 — 382	Weekly, Oct. 23. 374
60 and 70 — 318	Nov. 4. 403
70 and 80 — 194	11. 399
80 and 90 — 92	18. 483
90 and 100 — 16	2. 459
100 and upw. — 2	Dec. 2. 416
	9. 427
	16. 454
	23. 386
	30. 445
	4246

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17 lb 6 oz. 28 6d.

**General BILL of all the Christenings and Burials in London, from Dec. 10, 1765, to Dec. 16, 1766.**

Christened.	Buried
Males 8343	Males 11714
Females 7914	Females 12197
16257	23911

Increased in the burials this year 681

Died under 2 years old	835
Between 2 and 5	216
5 and 10	866
10 and 20	873
20 and 30	1874
30 and 40	2207
40 and 50	2398
50 and 60	1899
60 and 70	1886
70 and 80	1219
80 and 90	515
90 and 100	70
101	1
102	2
104	1
105	3
	23911

**B-NK-TS.**

THOMAS Harrison, of Ratcliff, coal-factor and merchant.

Thomas Oakley, of St. John street, linen-draper.  
 Stephen Adams, of Basingborn in Cambridgeshire, tanner and fellmonger.

Joseph Wilson, sen. Joseph Wilson, jun. and Lydia Cannon, widow, of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, paper-stainers.

Charles La Roche and Robert Willing, of Cheap-side, warehousemen.

Francis Hatt, of Stepney, carpenter and builder.  
 Richard Denham, Samuel Madder, and Geo. Grenfell, of Exeter, merchants, and brewers.

John Langton, of Wortley, in Yorkshire, merchant.

John Lightwood, of Birmingham, dealer.  
 Eliz. Pigney, of Norwich, worsted weaver.

John Roberts, of Cheiler, cheesefactor.  
 John New, of Bristol, merchant.

Tho. Bryer, of Spittlefields, weaver.  
 Francis Newbold, of Atherstone, Warw. mercer

Samuel Nathan, of St. Mary Axe, merchant.  
 Alex. McIntosh, of East Greenwich, victualler.

John Clay, of Parker's lane, tire smith  
 Charles La Roche, of London, warehouseman

Robert Child, of Shoe Lane, brass-founder  
 John Rotherford and Robert Simpson, of Bankside,

lightermen and copartners.  
 John Bourne, of London, broker.

John Peck, of Bow lane, teabroker  
 Vincent Hyer, of Bermondsey, mariner

Wm Eyles, of Shalborne, Ips. carpenter  
 Tho. Bindley, of Mufley, Leicest. Woolcomber

John Thomas, of Bristol, malfier  
 Tho. Jardine, of Winchester, linen draper

John Lander, of Shoe Lane, seal engraver  
 Christopher Stridman, of Swithin's Lane, iron-

monger  
 Samuel Shoell, of Montacute, Somerset. girt-web

maker  
 Richard Smyth, of Holborn, grocer

Wm Holloway, of Bell Alley, calendar  
 Andrew Seton, of Billiter square, merchant

Fred. Jordan, of Sherborne lane, merchant  
 Tho. Shoell, of Beetmarket, cheesemonger

Francis Smith and Tho. Parker, of College-Hill, sugar bakers and copartners

Mary Ormsby, of North Shields, ship chandler  
 John Oswald, of Cheap-side, cook

Cuthbert Wilkinson, and James Siddal, of Wood-street, haberdasher

Charles Shepton, of Exon, cordwainer  
 Wm Bishop of Clifton, dealer

Joseph Plant, of Hyde street, bookbinder  
 Wm Connop, jun. of Southwark, hopfactor

Harbin Elderton, of the Strand, haberdasher  
 John Nevil, jun. of Bermondsey, merchant

Abraham Prout, sen. of St. Agnes, Cornwall, tinner

Wm Annets, of Newbury, Malster.

**The MONTHLY CATALOGUE for November and December 1766.**

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Author of the eight volumes) pr. 2s. 6d.  
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(See p. 11.)

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